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CHINA *monthly* REVIEW

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VISIT TO
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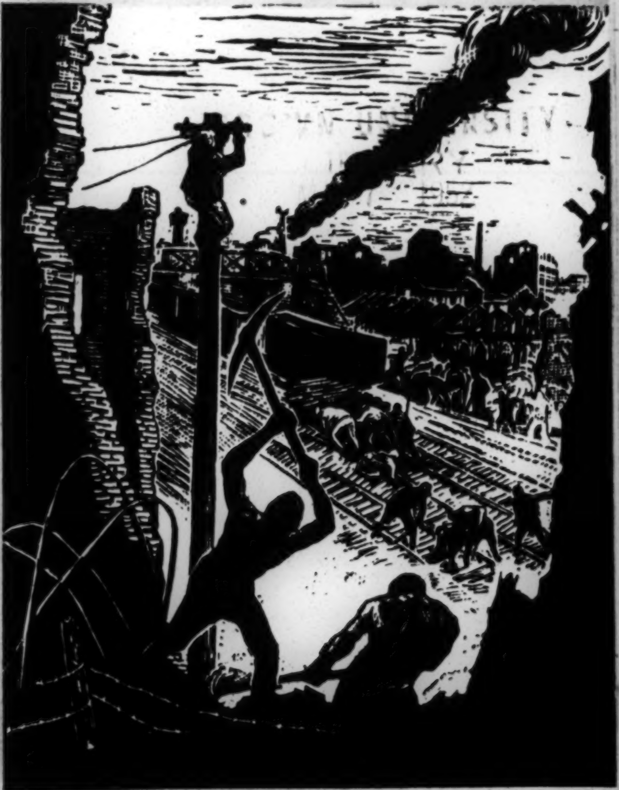

April 1952

¥ 6,000

ONE of the thousands of young girls who have taken up jobs as rural schoolteachers since liberation.

NO field is barred to women in new China. Dozens of young women have already qualified as pilots for the airforce, while scores more are in training.

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密勒氏
評論報

April 1952

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LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

FREED PEASANTS

To the Editor:

In order to overthrow the age-long feudal system and emancipate the Chinese peasantry, agrarian reform was carried out in full swing throughout the country. It was an unprecedented revolutionary movement in Chinese history.

We teachers and students of Fuhtan University, totaling more than 600, responded to the government's call to participate in land reform and worked in North Anhwei last winter. From this experience, the political consciousness of every one of us has been greatly raised.

In the villages we lived in the homes of poor peasants, where we were treated like members of the family. From them we learned of the despicable acts of the landlords.

Participating in this great anti-feudal task, we are no longer onlookers but fighters in China's revolution. With our own eyes we have seen the new masters of the rural areas and we know that the Chinese peasants, who have been oppressed in the old society, are now standing up.

MIN TA YUNG

Shanghai
March 14, 1952

LAND REFORM

To the Editor:

In my 100 days' experience in land reform, I have seen and understood many things which never occurred to me before.

The small village of Chow Tsang where I was assigned to work has 58 families of poor peasants and only one landlord. The population of these poor peasant families totaled 286 and in the landlord's family there were 16 members. All the poor peasants together had 218 mou of land while the landlord for his 16 members had more than 250 mou.

One afternoon I visited an old farmhand who told me that three years ago a usurer, who was a stranger to the village, arrived with a great many silver dollars and an abacus in his hands. In less than a year, the usurer had acquired most of the land of the peasants, and this stranger turned out to be no

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one but the landlord whom we were struggling against.

The suffering of the peasants affected me greatly. A family with five or six members did not have even one cotton padded quilt to use, and the temperature sometimes fell to 10 below zero. They ate only kaoliang (millet) all the year long and had not tasted meat for three years.

After we had measured the land and each peasant had received his share, I was filled with excitement and pride at being a participant in this great movement that is laying the foundation for a new and industrialized China.

FRANCIS TSI-SEN LEE

Shanghai
March 18, 1952

CURRENT STUDY

To the Editor:

I should like to report to you the achievement of our **Hsueh Hsi** (study and learn), for which we spend one hour every morning in our administration, reading newspapers and discussing various subjects.

During 1951, we have gained three

Building a New Chiuchow

To the Editor:

Many changes have taken place in Chuichow, a city not far from Hangchow, since liberation.

The schools have more pupils than before. The middle school where I teach now has many children of workers and peasants and the relationship between teachers and students has improved. Last term every class pledged that all of the students would pass the final examination and no one was permitted to fail. The good students helped those who were backward, which changed the whole atmosphere of the school.

Next month we teachers shall study two hours early in the morning before starting our teaching, in order to improve our outlook and teaching methods.

Six months ago there was only one small movie house in the city, and it was poorly furnished, but it was recently renovated. Some famous technicolor films and movies have been showing on the screen and the theater is always crowded.

The people of Chuichow are also vigilant against counter-revolutionary elements and any signs of corruption and graft. Every shop, school and office has been holding meetings and discussion forums to fight against graft, waste and bureaucracy and the evil practices of corruption.

Recently, a counter-revolutionary was caught in the new Electric Power plant. He had sold some of the power equipment, and this had affected the power supply for the city.

Now that we and our government are strong, such people can no longer be tolerated.

LIU TSEH-WU

Chuichow, Chekiang
March 3, 1952

victories, namely "Resist US imperialism and aid Korea," "Land reform" and "Suppress the counter-revolutionaries." We are now studying "Economize and increase production" and "Three anti's"—anti-corruption, anti-bureaucracy and anti-waste. As a result of our study, we now understand that the best measure to be taken for bolstering up the morale of our volunteers in Korea is to carry out thoroughly the "Economize and increase production" drive.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for ¥75,000 a year, postage included.

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FOR Detailed Information of the Struggle of India's Millions for Bread and Freedom
FOR Sharp Exposure of Nefarious Plans of Anglo-American Imperialism and Their Agents in India

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We are also advised to examine and revise, if necessary, our patriotic compacts. Through the weapons of public criticism and self-criticism, we are to look back and check over our past actions—both successes and failures.

As one of the measures taken to enhance the "anti-corruption, anti-bureaucracy and anti-waste" movement, a blackboard has been set up, on which many, many shortcomings are disclosed to the public.

WONG SZE-LIANG

Shanghai
March 18, 1952.

CHUNGKING PARK

To the Editor:

Since liberation, Chungking has experienced a great many changes. A noticeable one that everyone remarks about is the park, which was reconstructed with many trees and new grass planted, and has been re-named the People's Park. This site was completely neglected under the Kuomintang rule.

Every day, but particularly on Sundays, the park is crowded with students and workers who visit the zoo or skate, and many of the children dance there.

This is indeed a People's Park, which is for the enjoyment of all the people.

YEN CHOW-NAN

Chungking
March 8, 1952

US BARBARISM

To the Editor:

The American imperialists launched an aggressive war in Korea and have

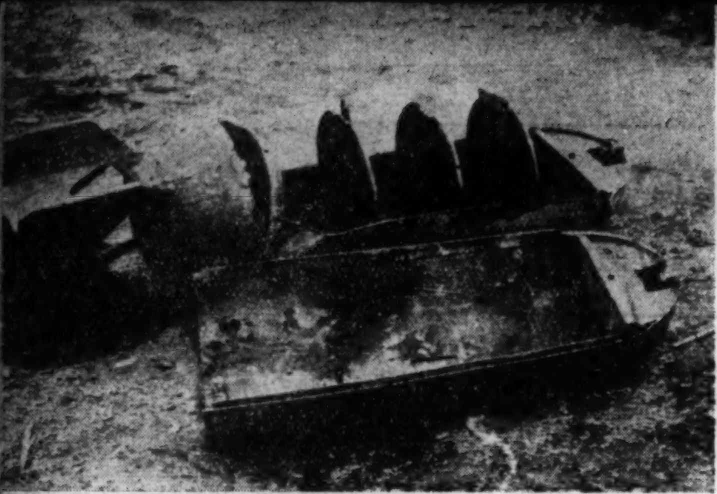
CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Above: US "germ-bomb" reassembled.

Pictures on this and following five pages are of some of the evidence collected following the launching of germ warfare against Korea and China by the United States.

For the past few weeks US planes have been dropping a variety of germ-laden insects in China's northeastern provinces. Latest press dispatches tell of similar "germ raids" over Tsingtao, one of the major port cities in East China.

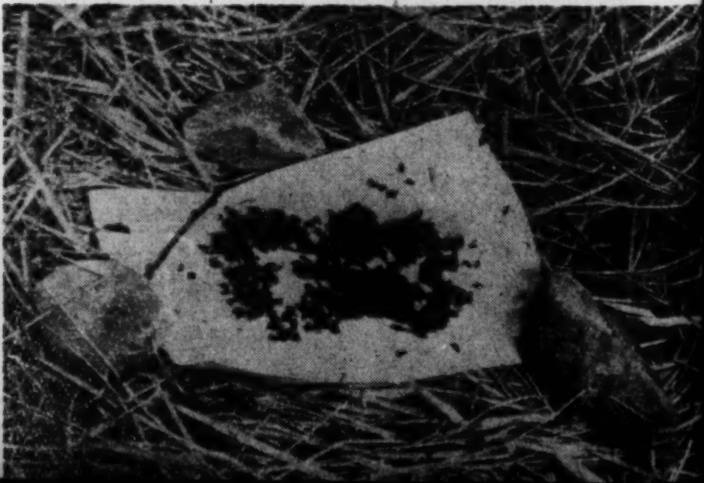
Below: A laboratory worker's collection of one of the species of bacteria-carrying insects dropped by American planes. This particular insect is at home both on land and in water.



Another "germ-bomb". This one has an automatic mechanism which pops it open as soon as it touches the ground.

* * *

Bacteria-carrying flies collected after one of the raids. Smaller than the type usually prevelent in the Northeast, they could only crawl, being unable to fly.



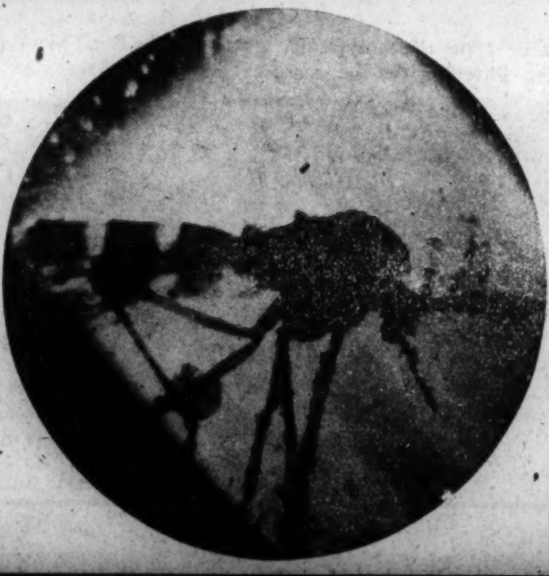
Fragments of a bomb which split apart upon contact. Black dots are insects still clinging to bomb pieces.

★

Another type of American "germ-bombs." This one has English lettering on the case.

One of the types of insects dropped by American planes magnified under a microscope. It is one centimeter long.

Microscopic picture of a variety of bacteria-infected mosquito dropped in one of the raids.



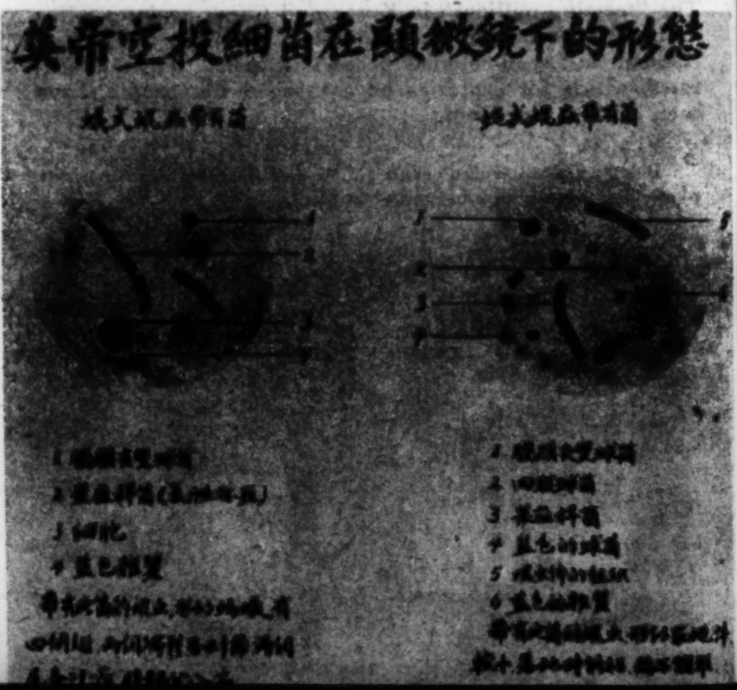
Above: Chinese epidemic prevention squad interviewing villagers in Chelwon area of Korea.

All indications are that Washington's new "secret weapon" will not turn the Korean fiasco into a victory. The "teeming millions" in Korea and China no longer live in the filth, squalor and ignorance which is the lot of colonial and semi-colonial peoples in Asia. The old diseases, which for centuries have ravaged the people, have been all but wiped out.

Below: Chinese volunteer in Korea describes how an American plane flew over, dropping germ-bombs.

Above: Chinese volunteer medical worker in Korea conducting analysis on samples of insects dropped by US planes.

Below: Chart prepared by epidemic control workers carries magnified photographs of bacteria with explanation written below.


美帝空投細菌在顯微鏡下的形態
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The Month in Review

- *US Extends Germ Warfare*
- *Southeast Asia War Plot*

US Extends Germ Warfare

THE extension of bacteriological warfare from Korea to China is a further demonstration of the complete callousness and barbarity of the men running the US today. It also is a clear sign that Washington is bent on wrecking the Panmunjon cease-fire talks and extending its war of aggression in Korea.

On March 8, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai announced that germ-laden insects had been released by US planes over Northeast China. During the six-day period from February 29 to March 5, American planes made 448 flights over the Northeast and dropped large numbers of diseased insects over Fushun, Sinmin, Antung, Kwantien, Linkiang and other places. In addition, aircraft carried out bombing and strafing over Linkiang and Changtienhokow. In March germ-spreading US planes were also over Tsingtao in Shantung province.

By thus attempting the mass destruction of the civilian population of Northeast China the US government has added to the already long list of crimes it has committed since the start of the Korean war.

The utter bankruptcy of US policy is seen in the fact that even while American planes were discharging their deadly cargo in the Northeast—on March 4—Secretary of State Acheson brazenly stated: "The

United Nations forces have not used, and are not using, any sort of bacteriological warfare."

Such denials will not fool the Chinese people so long as mysterious swarms of flies, mosquitoes, grasshoppers and various other kinds of insects—many of them types never before seen in these parts—continue to appear immediately following raids by US planes which drop oddly constructed cardboard and paper containers. The connection between these germ-laden insects and the paper "bombing" raids is all too obvious.

Nor can charges that the Koreans and Chinese are trying to find excuses for already existent epidemics carry any weight with the Chinese and Korean peoples. In both countries overall health campaigns were launched immediately after liberation, with the result that the old endemic diseases which regularly produced epidemics of cholera, plague and smallpox in this part of the world have virtually disappeared.

The Chinese clearly recall the Truman administration's double-talk on Taiwan. Before the Korean war started Truman and Acheson swore up and down that the US had no interest in that Chinese island. Yet, after their invasion of Korea in June 1950, the Americans sent the US 7th Fleet to "protect" the island. Even as late as August 24, 1950, after Chou En-lai had cabled a protest to the UN, officials of the US Defense Department, without blinking an eye, told the world that there were no American military personnel on the island, and that planes and war vessels had not gone to Taiwan. This was two months after US military people and the navy and air force had installed themselves both on Taiwan and in its territorial waters!

Actually there is no way for Acheson or the US government to evade responsibility for this attempt at wholesale extermination of civilians. The evidence gathered in Korea and Northeast China is overwhelming. The plain fact of the matter is that Washington, stopped short in its aggression in Korea and compelled to sit down and talk cease-fire terms, has now shown its real countenance to the whole world. This criminal action is the product of men bereft of their sanity and is the sequel to the no less horrible crimes carried out by the Nazis in their gas chambers, and the destruction and maiming of hundreds of thousands of civilians in a few seconds by the atom bombs used on Japan. The use of germ warfare is a clear-cut violation of international law—specifically of the Geneva Convention of June 17, 1925.

Extending germ warfare to China throws the spotlight on a cold-blooded attempt to exterminate millions of people. The seriousness of the crime carried out by the US government cannot be over-emphasized and in his March 8 statement, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai declared that the US government must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from its crime. He also stated that members of the US air force who fly over China and use bacteriological weapons will, on capture, be dealt with as war criminals.

In this connection it is worth recalling the verdict of the war crimes trials held by the Allies following the conclusion of World War II. Commenting on the trial of German war criminals at Nuremberg, the conservative American magazine **World Report**, in its October 15, 1946, issue stated ". . . . officers in command of troops who committed war crimes are liable for the action of the men under them."

Turning to the matter of individual responsibility, the magazine declared: "Such bodies as the Second SS *Das Reich* Division . . . . may be sentenced *en masse* for the razing of a French village in 1944." Continuing, **World Report** quoted the international tribunal as ruling: [The fact] "that a soldier was ordered to kill or torture in violation of the international law of war has never been recognized as defense to such acts of brutality. The true test is not the existence of an order, but whether a moral choice was in fact possible."

It is not yet six years since the conclusion of the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war criminals. Applying the same standards of judgment used at Nuremberg—which the US government helped formulate—the Truman administration and its financial and military partners may now be considered war criminals of the first rank.

All participants—those who make policy, those who issue orders and those who actually perform the criminal acts—are guilty and will have to share responsibility for this sickening crime which has horrified the civilized world.

It is already late but there is still time for the American people to put a stop to these crimes against humanity which are being committed in their name. And there is still time for the individual soldier to make that "moral choice" which the Allies so recently declared to be his personal responsibility.

Southeast Asia War Plot

CLOSELY related to Washington's delaying tactics at the cease-fire negotiations in Korea is the big US propaganda build-up for open military action in Southeast Asia. Aimed at softening up the American public so that it will accept US involvement in fighting the people's liberation movements of Southeast Asia, the campaign has a second even more fundamental purpose: to pave the way for further American attacks on China.

The once all-powerful European overlords are today unable to stem the tide of popular revolt. Confronted with French and British warnings that only US "armed intervention" can avert a complete collapse of their colonial empires in Asia, and with pressure for a settlement in Korea growing, the Truman administration has been speeding up plans for new military adventures.

For months the US propaganda mill has been busy manufacturing a "crisis" in Viet-Nam (a portion of which the French colonialists still call Indo-China). Thus, the latest French military set-backs there have been seized upon by Washington's master strategists as a pretext for furthering the fable that a "Red Chinese invasion" is imminent. Every success of the people's forces in Viet-Nam or anywhere in Southeast Asia is distorted into "evidence" of Chinese aggression by the US press and State Department.

The fact that the French have been losing in Viet-Nam ever since they broke their agreement with Ho Chi Minh in 1945 (long before the Chiang regime was thrown out of China) and attempted to re-saddle themselves as colonial masters is conveniently overlooked.

The present "crisis" is dangerously similar to the build-up in Korea just before the US, in an effort to stave off the disintegration of the South Korean government, launched the Korean war. Intervention then came less than one month after the Rhee regime began to fold up in the May 1950 elections. At that time, Rhee's ambassador warned Washington that only immediate US action could avert a complete collapse.

Were the issues involved not so deadly serious some of the results of Washington's frenzied efforts could be laughed off as highly ludicrous. For instance, on page 353 of this issue of the **Review**, reference is made to an **AP** story from Hanoi which, in a straight-faced manner, reports that no less than 10,000 Chinese have been aiding the Viet-Nam People's Army. However, the same dispatch concludes by saying that somehow these "Red Chinese" are so adept at not being found that no matter how hard the French and their puppets have tried they have been unable to turn up a single such "Red Chinese," dead or alive.

At times the crude "inside stories" of Chinese "threats" to Viet-Nam have been too much even for the American press. Thus, during French General Alphonse Juin's hat-in-hand Washington visit in January, when he warned of "impending collapse" of French rule in Viet-Nam, **Newsweek** (January 14) reported: "The most recent reports of increased Chinese military activity in the border regions have been examined and found not convincing. The more sensational ones emanated from sources graded as "C" and below and were mostly of Chinese Nationalist [Kuomintang] origin. French officials privately believe that nothing more than a new and improved Vietminh [Viet-Nam People's Army] campaign is to be expected at this time."

However, the propaganda drive has not slackened, although at one point the **Wall Street Journal,** in a frank moment, pointed out that Juin wanted US intervention "whether the Chinese drive over the border or not."

* * *

GROWING demands in France itself for an end to its costly war in Viet-Nam have caused US policymakers to become still more desperate. The recent switches in the French Cabinet have partly been a demonstration of the government's inability to carry on the fight in Viet-Nam and the demands of the French people to call a halt. General Juin, when he was in Washington, warned of the certain collapse of the Bao Dai puppet government at the first big push, and a diminishing of popular support that has become so swift that the puppet regime no longer dared to conscript Vietnamese.

Paving the way for the furthering of US war plans in Southeast Asia has been Churchill's Far East policy. This was more than hinted at in the Truman-Churchill communique at their Washington meeting which warned that disagreements over China were transcended by their determination to "consider the Communist threat" to Southeast Asia. This has been made still more clear by Britain's surrender to US policy on the KMT-Japanese "peace treaty" negotiations.

No clearer expression of long-standing US policy can be found than when **New York Herald-Tribune** correspondent Homer Bigart spilled the beans in a dispatch from Saigon on January 4, 1951. He plainly stated that there was a growing awareness among American officials that the US must abandon "textbook conceptions," promote "underground warfare by arming all anti-Communist groups," and exploit "techniques of terror whenever terror yields political advantage." Since that burst of candor, US policy has advanced considerably. Thus, another step in the hatching of the Southeast Asia war plot has been the thinly veiled support—and actual leadership—given Chiang Kai-shek's remnant troops on the China-Burma border by the US.

In addition to dragging out the cease-fire talks in Korea and continued provocations against people's China, Washington's drive for war in Southeast Asia presents another threat to peace. As the scheme advances the need to make known its existence becomes greater. Especially for the Western world, to expose and to protest, and to appeal to the people of the US in particular becomes a vital necessity if the war the Pentagon wants is to be prevented.

◆

COVER

Our cover picture is a woodcut by Ku Yuan, "Reconstruction." The artist, who went to Yenan in 1938, is now in the Northeast.

GERM WARFARE: A SIGN

ITS military machine bogged down in Korea, the Pentagon is frantically attempting to stave off defeat by any means. The use of germ warfare in Korea not only demonstrates the moral degeneracy of the Truman administration, but is a clear indication of the crisis in Wall Street's war strategy.

When North Korean Foreign Minister Bak Hun Yung sent his February 22 protest to the United Nations, revealing in detail the systematic spreading of contagious diseases over North Korea by the Americans, the whole world was shocked and horrified. The fully documented charges, giving dates, areas and the types of infected insects used to spread the deadly germs, revealed the American answer to world-wide pressure for a Korean cease-fire—a deliberate attempt to create horrible epidemics aimed at wholesale annihilation.

The resort to germ warfare in Korea by Ridgway is a result of years of preparation. Despite all attempts at secrecy, enough has leaked out of the US press itself to reveal the attitude of American military moguls toward such a barbaric practice. On October 31, 1951, the *New York Journal-American*, in a story which referred back to President Roosevelt's pledge in June 1943 not to use "such weapons unless they are first used by our enemies," reported that the Pentagon, chafing at any restrictions to its plans for world aggression, denounces this "attitude" as "unrealistic and actually harmful in 1951." The paper also reported that germ warfare preparations continue to be conducted under an "iron curtain . . . even more rigid than that which surrounded atomic energy development during World War II."

* * *

SINCE VJ Day, Japanese war criminals, turned into "experts," have been working for the Americans in developing bacteriological warfare. However, for the story one must go back to 1931, when, under secret instructions from Emperor Hirohito, a detachment to prepare germ warfare was set up in Japan's Kwantung Army stationed in Manchuria near the Soviet border.

Note: As this issue was going to press the US airforce spread its germ warfare to China.—Editor.

S DESPERATION IN KOREA

In 1936, additional detachments (later designated as 731 and 100) were set up near Harbin in Manchuria. These units were given the job of determining the most practicable germs for B-W (bacteriological warfare) and of devising methods for their production and use in mass extermination of civilians. Diseases fatal to cattle and crops were also studied.

It was revealed in the Soviet trial (held in Khabarovsk in 1949) of Japanese militarists charged with planning and waging biological warfare that subjects for experiments, numbering over 3,000 Soviet and Chinese citizens of Harbin, were provided by the Japanese police. These human guinea pigs were used to test various methods of spreading cholera, typhoid and other deadly germs. Of all those sent to this death factory, not one survived.

A typical "experiment" was to air-drop thin-walled porcelain receptacles filled with plague-infected fleas on a "proving ground" in which "logs" (as human experimentees were called) were chained naked to stakes. These "experiments" were also made in Mukden on American prisoners to determine their immunity to infectious diseases.

To verify the results of their small-scale tests, the Japanese spread plague-infected fleas by plane in China. They did this near Hankow in 1940, in Changteh in 1941 and in Chekiang province in 1942. In all cases epidemics followed. The American press at the time published the report of the head of the Chinese Red Cross fixing Japanese responsibility.

Japan's deteriorating military position brought on intensified preparations for the use of B-W. Monthly production of detachment 731 was raised to 600 pounds of plague germs, 1,100 pounds of anthrax germs, 1,700 pounds of typhoid germs and a ton of cholera germs.

Testifying at the Soviet trial, General Yamada, commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, stated: "If hostilities against the Soviet Union had not broken out, the bacteriological weapons could have been used against the US and other countries."

Documents showing the B-W crimes committed by the Japanese Zaibatsu-militarists were given to the chief American prosecutor at the International Military Tribunal at Tokyo after

VJ Day. However, they were never turned over to the tribunal. The only explanation for this is that US militarists were anxious to make use of the experience and services of their one-time enemy.

In view of America's use of germ warfare in Korea, of special significance is General Yamada's order, in an effort to prevent capture by Soviet forces, for "the evacuation of the personnel and valuable equipment of both detachments (731 and 100) to South Korea." Eventually these turned up in Japan, including the commander of both detachments, General Ishii, who was reported engaged in "research" in the United States as late as the autumn of last year.

The US military and their spokesmen have not been completely close-mouthed about their so-called "fantastic new weapons." In his *Report to the Secretery of War on Biological Warfare* in January 1946, George Merck, chairman of the US Army Biological Warfare Committee, showed that US wartime B-W research had not lagged. Merck boasted: "All evidence to date indicates that the Axis powers were behind the US . . . in their work on biological warfare."

The scale of this work since the end of the war can be seen in the fact that at Camp Detrick in Maryland, the germs of deadly undulant fever can be produced by the ton, each ounce containing 25 trillion bacteria. *Life* magazine on November 18, 1946, announced that Detrick is primarily only a "research" center. At Vigo, Indiana; Pascagoula, Mississippi; and Dugway, Utah, plants already were "set up in 1946 for the development of large-scale production."

The US State Department report to the UN on B-W in 1946 stated: "It is quite probable that research directed toward enhancing the virulence of pathogenic micro-organisms would result in the production of varieties much more virulent than those now known." (Department of State Publication 2661, I, pt. y). In addition to seeking more virulent varieties, research is directed toward overcoming the factors in nature which hinder epidemics.

For the Big Money men who run America, B-W is viewed as an "ideal" weapon since, unlike atom and napalm bombs, only people and not property are destroyed. The commander of the US Air Force at the time of the atom bombing of Japan, General

Henry H. Arnold, made clear the place B-W holds in US war plans. In his contribution to the book *One World or None*, published in 1946, he said: "It is worth noting that biological warfare, consisting of spreading disease, could occupy a position similar to atomic warfare."

US plans for using B-W are further revealed by the fact that in 1925 the Geneva Protocol against such barbarism was ratified by 41 nations, including England, France and the USSR. Two countries failed to ratify, the US and Japan. In 1946, Truman withdrew it from further consideration by the Senate. At the same time, according to Theodore Rosebury in his book *Peace or Pestilence* published in 1949, the US has obstructed efforts by the UN to ban bacteriological warfare.

Evidence that the US was using Japan to further plans for B-W was brought up in the Soviet charge that MacArthur in 1946 sent "18 Japanese specialists in germ warfare to the United States to carry out experiments in numerous laboratories and institutes of America. . ." This story was carried in the *New York Times* of April 13, 1951.

* * *

IN his protest to the UN, the North Korean foreign minister pointed out that the Biological Section of the US Army Chemical Corps has manufactured 16 kinds of bacteriological weapons to spread bacteria by air and water.

B-W in Korea did not start this year. In their headlong retreat from the Yalu River border in December 1950, the US command spread smallpox among the civilian population of the temporarily occupied districts of North Korea and among the troops of the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers. In a protest to the UN on May 8, 1951, North Korean Foreign Minister Bak pointed out that from the time the North Korean government was established, up until the war, not a single case of smallpox had occurred in these districts. Yet, between the middle of December 1950 and January 1951, smallpox cases were registered simultaneously in a number of districts from seven to eight days after their liberation from American occupation. The number of cases rapidly mounted and in April 1951, exceeded

3,500, of which 10 percent were fatal. In districts not occupied by US troops, there were no smallpox cases.

A month earlier, a US naval ship, under the chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section of the UN Forces General Headquarters, sailed to the port of Wonsan on the east coast of Korea. Masquerading as an epidemic control ship, it was actually loaded with B-W installations and was used for testing germ weapons on North Korean and Chinese prisoners.

The April 9 issue of *Newsweek* said: "Look for news of the secret mission of a Navy Epidemic Control Laboratory ship to Wonsan harbor. . . The ship is an infantry landing vessel with a laboratory installed . . . navy landing parties have been grabbing up numbers of Chinese Reds from the tiny islands of the harbor and taking them back to the ship, where they are tested for symptoms of the dread bubonic plague."

Since January 28, the Americans have unleashed B-W on a scale much larger than any previous period in Korea. From that date, throughout February, and into March, US planes have regularly dropped special paper and cardboard containers filled with various types of flies, fleas, ticks, spiders, mosquitoes, ants and other bacteria-carrying insects. Laboratory tests have revealed that these insects were infected with plague, cholera and germs of other infectious nature.

The complete callousness of the B-W masterminds was given away by the way the Americans have even endangered the troops of their own "allies." On February 26, on the Imjin River front, northwest of Inchun, artillery of the US 3rd Division laid down a smokescreen and afterwards fired six shells carrying germ-laden insects—flies and spiders. The area affected was quite close to the British Commonwealth Division positions.

A report made by Chinese volunteer germ-war combat units divulged that the shells were very light, made little noise and left a depression "only as big as a rice bowl." In an area 50 meters round were large numbers of flies and spiders. The flies were blackish with small heads, long narrow wings and "more velvety than common flies." Cholera bacteria were found in the abdomens and among the downy hair.

A special correspondent of the *Central News Agency of Korea,* who visited the Pyongyang district and south Phyongan province, reported that among the bacteria dropped by American planes was a species of midges hitherto unseen in Korea. These midges are black and differ from those known in the area by their tiny heads, big wings and elongated fluffy abdomens. A careful study of these midges showed that they could exist in any season of the year because frost did not affect their vitality. Infected with plague bacteria, all of them crawled freely on the snow and flew at a low altitude.

The same correspondent, on March 3, reported that many bacteria-infected fleas were dropped in the vicinity of Kamri village in the canton of Hanjon. These fleas were of a larger size than usually encountered in Korea. An investigation made in the Pyongyang district showed that midges predominated among the bacteria-ladened insects dropped by plane.

All the insects carrying cholera or bubonic plague bacteria were of types able to live under winter conditions, the *CNAK* correspondent reported.

* * *

FOR the men in Washington, Tokyo and South Korea mad enough to have launched bacteriological warfare, it is a simple matter to think of wiping out millions of people. No doubt minds such as these live in the hope that nothing could be easier than spreading a wildfire chain of epidemics among a "backward," "dirty" and "teeming mass of humanity in Asia." But Korea and China today can no longer be understood by a colonizer's mentality.

The Korean people, with the help of organized anti-epidemic teams, are successfully destroying the infected insects spread by the Americans. These teams immediately began a persistent battle against the discovered carriers of lethal bacteria, or, as the local population calls them, "Truman's germ soldiers." Places contaminated are treated with a special solution aimed at destroying the insects. At the front, troops now have germ war combat units which rush to seal off affected areas and decontaminate them with insecticides, fire and lime.

On February 29, General Kim Il Sung called on the entire nation to smash the germ attack being conducted by the Americans. He declared that the nation had ample anti-epidemic equipment and other medical supplies to combat any outrage perpetrated by the aggressors in Korea.

At the same time, the National Extraordinary Anti-Epidemic Committee, the Ministry of Health, the Army Medical Bureau and other government departments were ordered to take effective anti-epidemic measures and mobilize all forces to wipe out the germ-carrying insects.

In China, a wave of nation-wide protests by various people's groups followed the news of the use of B-W in Korea. Protests by members of the medical profession were coupled with offers for voluntary service in Korea. On March 1, the first Chinese volunteer anti-plague corps left Peking by air to help Korean medical authorities counter the effects of US bacteriological weapons.

The team included the noted bacteriologist Yang Shu-ya, the parasitologist Wu Kwang, and scores of experts and specialists in entomology, pathology and epidemic control from Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hangchow and other cities. The team was formed three days after an urgent call was issued by the National Medical Association of China for volunteer anti-plague workers. On March 2, *Hsinhua* reported that medical workers throughout China were offering to go to Korea to join the fight against B-W.

* * *

ONE of the basic planks in the platform of any people's government is a nation-wide health program. In new China, as in North Korea, advances in the field of medicine and health since liberation have been enormous. National health drives already carried out show that both nations are able to combat effectively the spread of epidemics.

Health work in China has emphasized preventive measures. During the past two years there was no major epidemic in the whole country. During the first half of 1951, the number of smallpox cases was reduced by 92 percent, compared to the last half of 1950. No smallpox cases have appeared in major cities such as Peking, Port Arthur Dairen, Amoy, Canton, Chefoo and Chingwangtao since May 1950.

In Shanghai, the nation's largest city, there were no cases of smallpox reported between July and October, 1951, the last period for which figures were released. In 1938, the year when the disease was most rampant, there were 116.8 cases in this city to every 100,000 people, of which 38.2 percent were fatal. All over China, 200,000,000 people were vaccinated for smallpox in the last two years.

Hundreds of new hospitals and public health stations have been built, not only in the big cities, but also in the smaller towns. Forty-eight percent of the medicine and medical supplies for China were being produced domestically by mid-1951.

* * *

MUCH as the men in the Pentagon may count on their latest experiment with a "fantastic new weapon" they are bound to find it unable to bring them victory. Like every other attempt to terrorize the Koreans and Chinese, such as the use of napalm bombs to burn down whole towns and villages, B-W will not be the decisive factor in Korea. Methods such as this can only serve to unite further the Korean and Chinese people in their determination to resist and strike back at the instigators of this latest war horror.

The men responsible for B-W in Korea cannot escape the final judgment of the peoples of the world. They might do well to read the statement of their Nazi predecessors regarding B-W. As disclosed at the Nuremberg War Crimes trials, the Nazi high command planned but did not use it. The reasons are illuminating, for after noting that it cannot be "decisive" and cannot be used against enemy troops because of the danger of infecting one's own, *Deutsche Wehr*, semi-official organ of the German Army said: "It is the effect on morale that must be considered above all . . . it is wise not to exaggerate the effects, especially in the case of a population which is neither ignorant nor easily intimidated."

As the American invaders of Korea have found out since June 1950, the people of both Korea and new China are not ignorant of the issues involved in the Korean war and they certainly are not easily intimidated.

BRINGING CHINA AND INDIA CLOSER

Chen Han-seng

THE southern border of Sinkiang, Tibet and Sikang, for more than 2,000 miles, runs contiguous to India. In spite of the natural barriers of the Pamirs and the Himalayas, the mother country of silk and the mother country of cotton have had cultural and economic relations for many centuries.

In ancient times, Buddhist monks and caravan traders—all courageous travelers—crossed the border both ways. Tripitakacharya Bodhiruchi was in China for 27 years (508-535 A.D.), and during his time there were about 3,000 Indians in Loyang, of whom 700 knew Sanskrit. Bones of many scholar monks from India were scattered in Loyang, Chang-An, Nanking, Canton and other Chinese cities.

The great Chinese Buddhist Hiuen Tsang was in India for 16 years (629-645). Upon his return, he took with him 657 volumes of manuscripts, carried on 20 horses. He and his predecessors and successors, as well as the Indian monks exemplified by Kashyapa, Kumarjiva, Parmartha, and Dharma Raksha, translated numerous Indian books. Chinese literature, music, dancing, painting and sculpture for centuries have absorbed Indian influence.

Hiuen Tsang's accounts of India have been frequently

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quoted by writers of history in India. But Hiuen Tsang was deeply indebted to his Indian teacher, Shil Bhadra, the head of the scholars' community at Nalanda. In Sanskrit, Nalanda means "no limit in giving." Once Hiuen Tsang wrote in Sanskrit to his Indian friend Jina-Prabha who had returned to India after some years' sojourn in China. "A few years ago," said Hiuen Tsang, "when an ambassador returned I learned that the great Acharya Shil Bhadra is no longer alive. I was plunged in great sorrow, when I heard this! Oh! in this ocean of grief the ship sank. The eyes of gods and men were dimmed. Is it possible to express the pain caused by his setting!" From this kind of correspondence one may infer how intimate were the relations between Chinese and Indian scholars of that period.

Buddhism was the common bond between India and China. This relationship was weakened by the decline of Buddhism in India after the seventh century, and was suspended when it was virtually destroyed in India in the sixteenth century. But in medieval times the Mongols and the Arabs, by land routes and sea voyages respectively, carried Chinese culture to India. It has been said that the Mughals brought to India a culture which was three-fourths Persian and one-fourth Chinese. Indeed, Chinese influence is still visible not only in their dress, but their early paintings—the aerial perspective, the stylized treatment of nature, the delicate lines, and so forth.

The medieval relations between China and India, however, were primarily economic. From the ninth century onwards, a host of Arabic merchants and travelers went to China through Malabar, the southwestern region of India, and numerous Chinese merchants settled themselves on the Malabar coast. Southern India and China remained in close, continuous and direct touch till the coming of the Europeans.

Sino-Indian relations in modern times have been vitiated by the domination of imperialism in both countries, though in different degrees. India and China were linked through the opium trade of the early imperialists, a trade that was detrimental to both our peoples. We have always understood each other, but with experiences brought about by a common enemy, we now understand each other more sympathetically and more deeply.

When Dr. Sun Yet-sen died in 1925, the Indian National Congress sent a condolence mission led by the late Shiv Prasad Gupta of Banaras. When the Japanese imperialists invaded

China, India's national poet Rabinranath Tagore raised his voice of protest by writing to the Japanese poet Noguchi. An Indian National Congress Medical Mission, initially headed by Dr. M. Atal, came to China in 1938 and served for years on several anti-Japanese fronts. Dr. D. Kotnis of the mission died servicing the Chinese wounded in one of the liberated areas behind the Japanese lines. A party of 14 Indian intellectuals, led by Pt. Sundar Lal of Allahabad, visited China in October last year; and at the same time the government of the Indian Republic invited the Chinese Cultural Delegation to India.

* * *

FROM 1944, when the Second World War was about to enter its last stage, to the eve of Indian independence, I was for two years in India. I revisited India five years later as a member of the Chinese Cultural Delegation. I found the early nineteenth century gun manufactured in Fukien, taken by the British in the Opium War, still being exhibited in front of the Government House in Calcutta.

I found many of the former Indian Civil Service people with whom I had formerly been acquainted still working assiduously and steadily as before. They now, however, work for their own government. State guests from China are now accommodated in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Government House in New Delhi, something which could not have happened before. The Jamkana Club, a luxurious place built primarily for the British in New Delhi, is now open to all Indian industrialists, bankers and merchants.

Delhi has much less of a Muslim population than at the time of my first visit. In their place there are many Hindus from the Punjab. The library of Delhi University has been enlarged during the past five years, the number of books being increased from 40,000 to 62,000. More people are riding bicycles in the streets, and boys and girls now ride on the same vehicle.

I used to hear in the Imperial Hotel numerous stories from my Indian friends regarding the gold and commodity smuggling across the Sino-Indian borders. That was during the Kuomintang regime in Chungking. This time when I had dinner in the same hotel, M. Mujeeb of Jamia Millia who had just returned from a trip to Peking, told me and others present of the excellent impressions he and his colleagues had obtained in China. Indian friends now urge that more publicity be done about the unprecedented achievement made by the Chinese people under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

Later in my visits to other places in India I began to appreciate the validity of this advice. Not far from the capital, in a settlement of the Hindu refugees from Pakistan, a place named Nilo Kheri, I saw the old Kuomintang flag posted on the wall to welcome the Chinese Cultural Delegation. In Calcutta, when the delegation visited the Government College of Arts and Crafts, I saw a publication of old Kuomintang propaganda on the reading table of its library.

In Bombay, at the School of Economics and Sociology of the university, where Professor C. N. Vakil demonstrates his able leadership, a group of instructors and research students asked 12 questions, mostly about the new Chinese economy. One question was whether we had begun to fulfill our five-year plan. I surprised them by saying that as yet we had no five-year plan as we had to work hard to prepare the way for formulating such a plan. Of course we all agreed that a plan merely on paper could not be a real one.

Indian industrialists today are interested in knowing more of the new China. Shri Ram, a New Delhi textile magnate, invited our delegation to lunch at his house. He made many inquiries concerning conditions of capital investments and the relationship between managers and workers in China. The vice-president of the All-India Manufacturers Organization, Shri K. G. Khosla, gave a welcoming dinner for us on November 5 on behalf of its members. One electric fan manufacturer told me that he was keen about opening a new market in China.

When we visited the Tata Iron and Steel Company's plants in Jamshedpur, Director Jehangir J. Ghandy and Chief Manager P. H. Kutar made the friendliest inquiries about our new industrial developments. The Chinese participation in the Industrial Exhibition in Bombay last December further excited the interests of Indian entrepreneurs.

Indian intellectuals have shown their warm concern regarding people and things in China. Shri T. C. Goswami of Calcutta met our delegation on more than one occasion and talked to us with ample knowledge of our modern history. Professor K. K. Bhattacharya of Allahabad wrote at least three times to the delegation and urged us to visit his city and university. Harsh Deo Malaviya, the editor of "Economic Review" in New Delhi, showed me his articles on Chinese agrarian reform and asked for more information about the subject. Bhagat Singh, District and Session Judge of Hoshiarpur in the Punjab, had several talks with me concerning Chinese philosophy and my personal ideas regarding life in general.

Professor V. D. Rao, head of the History Department of Bombay University, asked me about Hiuen Tsang's manuscripts and hand-writings. Dr. G. Raman Pillai of Trivandrum discussed with me the problem of imperialism and world peace, especially as it affects Asia. Professor K. P. Chattopadhyay of Calcutta University inquired about our studies of Indian subjects in China. These incidents clearly indicate the vast interest in China among the Indian scholars and professional workers.

The enthusiasm over new China as exhibited by the Indian students is indeed overwhelming. Advanced students of economics, under V. K. R. V. Rao in New Delhi, C. N. Vakil of Bombay and in Osmania University at Hyderabad, had sessions with some of our delegates for a brief discussion of the new Chinese economic developments.

The students of Aligarh University and faculty members welcomed us at the railway station, and the Aligarh Students Union held a big meeting in honor of the Chinese Cultural Delegation. Opposite the speakers platform there was a banner bearing these words: "You have come to us always as friends, never as invaders." And over the platform from the balcony above, while the chairman of our delegation spoke, huge baskets of fresh flower petals were poured down exciting our wonder and evoking thunderous applause.

On our way to visit the Bhakra and Nangal Dams in the Punjab, a large group of girl students from Rupar Government College came to the station and gave us an enthusiastic welcome. Similar actions on the part of students were very frequent during our 40 days in India, particularly in Jhansi, Mysore, Cochin, Trivandrum, Banaras, Patna and Calcutta.

None the less enthusiastic were the public in general. The India-China Friendship Societies now number not less than 10 in India. This organization was joined by others in holding public meetings to welcome our delegation. During last November there were four such gatherings, which remain vivid in my recollection.

The one in Delhi, held on Gandhi Ground, presided over by Dr. Kitchlew of the Indian Peace Council, was attended by 5,000 people. In the Cowasji Jahangir Hall of Bombay, over a thousand people from 32 public organizations met to hear a report by the Chinese delegation. In Nizam College of Hyderabad another 5,000 people gathered for the same purpose, and they represented 62 organizations. Two thousand people representing nine popular bodies in Banaras held such a meeting, presided over by Dr. Dwivedi, the head of the Hindi Department of the university. One of these nine publishes a Hindi language monthly called "New China."

In the Punjab, at Anandpur Sahib, the Sikhs gave us a big and warm welcome in their holy temple where they keep the weapons used by their hero Gobin Singh. At the railway station of Sonepat an old Hindu lady presented to the Chinese delegation a cloth kerchief spun, woven and embroidered by herself.

We were greatly impressed by Ellora, Ajanta, Taj Mahal, Nalanda, as well as by Roorkee University for engineering, the Bhakra-Nangal Dams, the C. V. Raman Institute for physics and the Malaria Institute in Delhi. We were impressed by the splendid scenes around Comorin Cape, the gigantic waterworks of Krishnarajasagar in Mysore, and the exquisite dance performances by Shrimati Rohini Bhate of Poona and Kumari Kamala of Madras.

But above all we were deeply touched by the friendship of the Indian people as a whole, which dates far back in history but has now been freshly kindled. Anti-imperialism, instead of Buddhism, is our bond. Welfare for all, instead of Nirvana of the individual, is our common aim. No longer have we to rely on the idea of incarnation, for we get together to turn the wheel of history. Our cooperation should not stop at translation work and cultural exchange; it should develop into active support of world peace.

Documentary on Korea

THE documentary film on the Korean war, "Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea," has broken attendance records all over China. In Shanghai, more than 2,000,000 people saw the picture in less than two months. The way in which Shanghailanders packed the theaters — some of which put on five shows a day—clearly demonstrates the warm feeling the people at home have toward the Chinese volunteers and Korean People's Army, who are holding off the enemy at the front.

People of all walks of life saw this record covering the Korean war—from the time Wall Street's trigger man Dulles pored over a map on the 38th Parallel just before the invasion of North Korea began, up to the start of the Kaisung cease-fire talks last July.

The picture opened in Shanghai on December 28. By February 10, when the Shanghai Branch of the China Peace Committee issued a report on attendance, nearly every other person in Shanghai had seen the picture. After February 10, it was still being shown in the smaller movie houses around town.

The committee's statistics showed that a total of 2,099,215 people saw the film by February 10. Not included, however, was the attendance at showings given by projection teams of the East China Cultural Department, the Sino-

Chinese volunteers crossing a mountain in the snow.

Shatters all Records

Soviet Friendship Society, and the Cultural Work Teams of the Shanghai Trade Union Council which went into the factories and suburban districts

"Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea" topped the previous film attendance record made by "The White Haired Girl," a famous folk opera from the old liberated areas, by more than 900,000.

The fact that the people are solidly behind the fight against the American aggressors accounts for the amazing turnout. For example, one day before the picture opened, reservations for seats at the city's 16 first-run theaters numbered close to 500,000. On December 30, two days after the opening, reservations had risen to almost 1,000,000.

An important factor in the mass attendance was the careful planning by the workers and staff members of the different theaters who organized teams to visit factories, suburban districts, shops, lanes and trade unions, offering to make reservations. The daily target set for the 16 first-run houses was 117,000 people with five shows a day. The film ended its run at these houses on January 11.

The workers' union of the Grand Theater on December 29 reported that it had booked reservations for all tickets 40 shows in advance. Two-thirds of the workers and staff of the Majestic Theater

Korean People's Army on the march.

worked day and night shifts selling reservations, and had 37 shows sold out before the film opened. Groups of workers at each theater volunteered to deliver tickets to organizations and persons making reservations. In this way, theater workers and staff members covered the entire city.

The mobile projection team of the East China Cultural Department and cultural working teams of the Shanghai Trade Union Council did yeoman work in going to suburban districts and showing the picture to many peasants who could not get into town to see it. In Pootung, the projection team of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society showed the picture to more than 50,000 peasants.

Volunteer theater attendants set up temporary nurseries to take care of infants while the mothers saw the film.

* * *

THERE was a time in Shanghai when the "lower classes," such as pedicab drivers and servants, were not admitted to first-run movie houses. The showing of "Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea" did away with one more hangover from the old China.

The Hsinhua Theater (formerly the Roxy) held a meeting for workers and pedicab drivers who came to see the picture in groups. Three afternoon shows were reserved for house servants who were not free to go in the evening. In a number of city districts, Family Womens' Association members gave their servants time off to see the film.

In his welcome talk to the pedicab drivers and servants, the chairman of the theater's union told them that whereas they formerly were denied entry into first-run theaters, now, because every type of cultural activity is being promoted in the interest of the working people, they are welcome.

This film, showing the heroic resistance and struggle of the Korean people, their army and the Chinese volunteers, has occasioned more comment and has had a greater effect upon the Shanghai public than any previous one. Scenes showing Chinese volunteers hauling ammunition and heavy mortars on their backs, soldiers scaling a perpendicular cliff, and volunteers rescuing Korean civilians from houses fire-bombed by US planes all served to make clearer the full significance of the fight in Korea.

All over the city, workers pledged to support the front by raising production through improved working methods. As one worker of the Number 1 Cotton Mill said, "Compared with the hardships the volunteers endure in Korea, our life in the rear is quite easy."

Construction in New China

Taming the Yellow River

Kao Fan

THE Yellow River, long known as "China's Sorrow," has flooded on an average of every two and a half years for the past 20 centuries. Tens of thousands of people have been drowned in these periodic inundations, while millions have perished from the famines and epidemics which always follow in the wake of the flood waters.

One of China's most unstable rivers, it has upon occasion completely changed its course, wiping out scores of towns and villages and ruining thousands of acres of fertile farmland as it carved out a new channel to the sea. Like other major silt carriers, the Yellow River in its lower reaches flows high above the surrounding countryside, shakily held on its course by earthen dikes thrown up year after year by the millions of peasants who live in its shadow.

But the people dwelling today near the Yellow River no longer dread its annual rise, no longer fear that their homes will be swept away in a disastrous flood. Only three short years have passed since the complete liberation of North China and Shantung province, yet the Yellow River has been tamed. A great conservancy project has been well advanced by the government and people, under the slogan, "We conquer our enemy, the Yellow River!"

From 1946 to 1950, breaches in the dikes have been repaired, much dredging work has been done, much stonework completed. In this period, 46,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork and 1,130,000 cubic meters of stonework were accomplished. The earthwork alone would make a wall four and one-half meters high and one meter wide stretching from Shanghai to San Francisco. This is an historical achievement; for the first time, the battle against the treacherous river has been won.

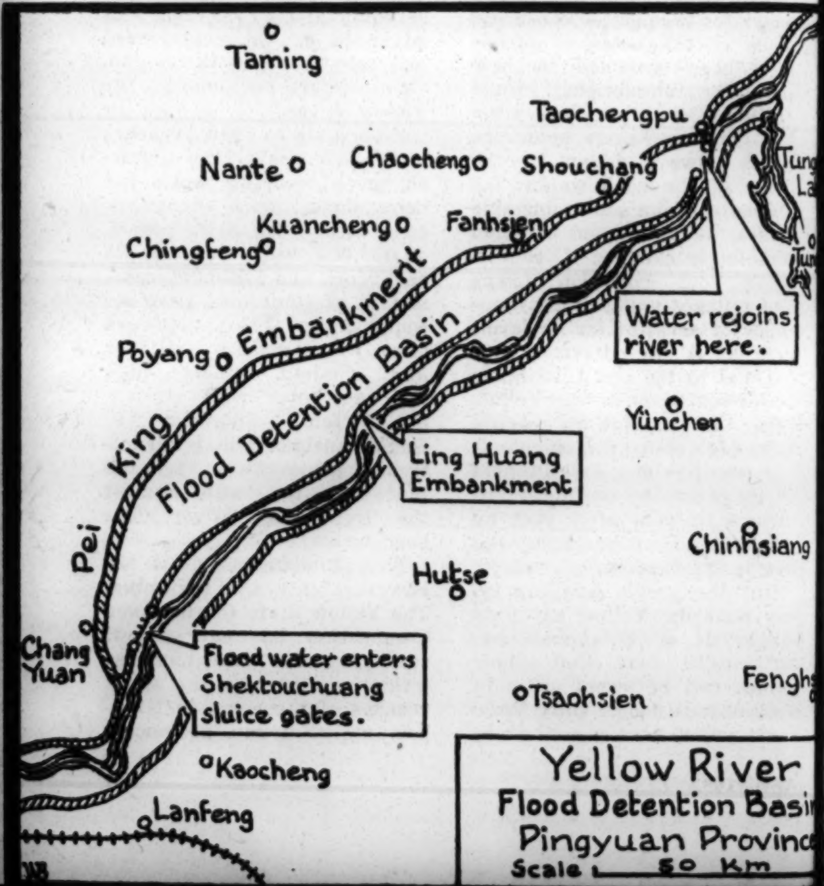
This fundamental task is, however, only the beginning. The Yellow River Conservancy Commission has carried out surveying for an immense irrigation system in the upper reaches of the river, in Ninghsia and Suiyuan provinces;

for many reservoirs in the upper and middle reaches; and for the completion of dredging in the lower reaches.

During the past two years, the main tasks completed were centered on the building of detention basins in Pingyuan and Shantung provinces and the linking of the Yellow and Wei rivers near Hsinhsiang, capital of Pingyuan province.

The importance of detention basins is shown by the way they permit a greater flow in the river without breaching the dikes. In former years, if the rate of flow at Shenchow, in eastern Honan, exceeded 10,000 cubic meters per second, 75 percent of the dikes were endangered.

Flood prevention measures taken in 1948 raised the permissible flow to 16,500 cubic meters per second in 1949 and


Taming
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Embankment
Basin
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Poyang
King
Flood Detention
Yünchen
Ling Huang Embankment
Pei
Chinhsiang
Hutse
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Flood water enters Shektouchuang sluice gates.
Fenghs
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Yellow River
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Pingyuan Provinc
Scale
50 Km

17,000 in 1950. After the Pingyuan province detention basin was constructed, flow increased to 23,000 meters per second in 1951. Thus the basin has practically removed the flood menace.

The basin consists of the Pei King and Ling Huang embankments and the shallow land lying between (see map). It is 1,500 kilometers long (916.5 miles) and averages 49 kilometers wide, extending across the whole province in a north-east direction. The water enters the basin by the Shektouchuang sluice gates and returns to the river at Taochengpu. Formerly, flood crests passed the distance in three days; now, using the basin, the time has been extended to seven or eight days.

As the annual flood crest lasts only three days, the basin, by reducing the flow by about 6,000 cubic meters per second, prevents dike failure and safeguards the low-lying croplands of the North China plain.

Another basin, 200 kilometers long, was built near the mouth of the river, and a new diversion canal, 17 kilometers long, leads some of the river water directly to the sea. It is also planned to link the Yellow River with the Hsiaoching River in Shantung, in order to permit the resumption of river traffic.

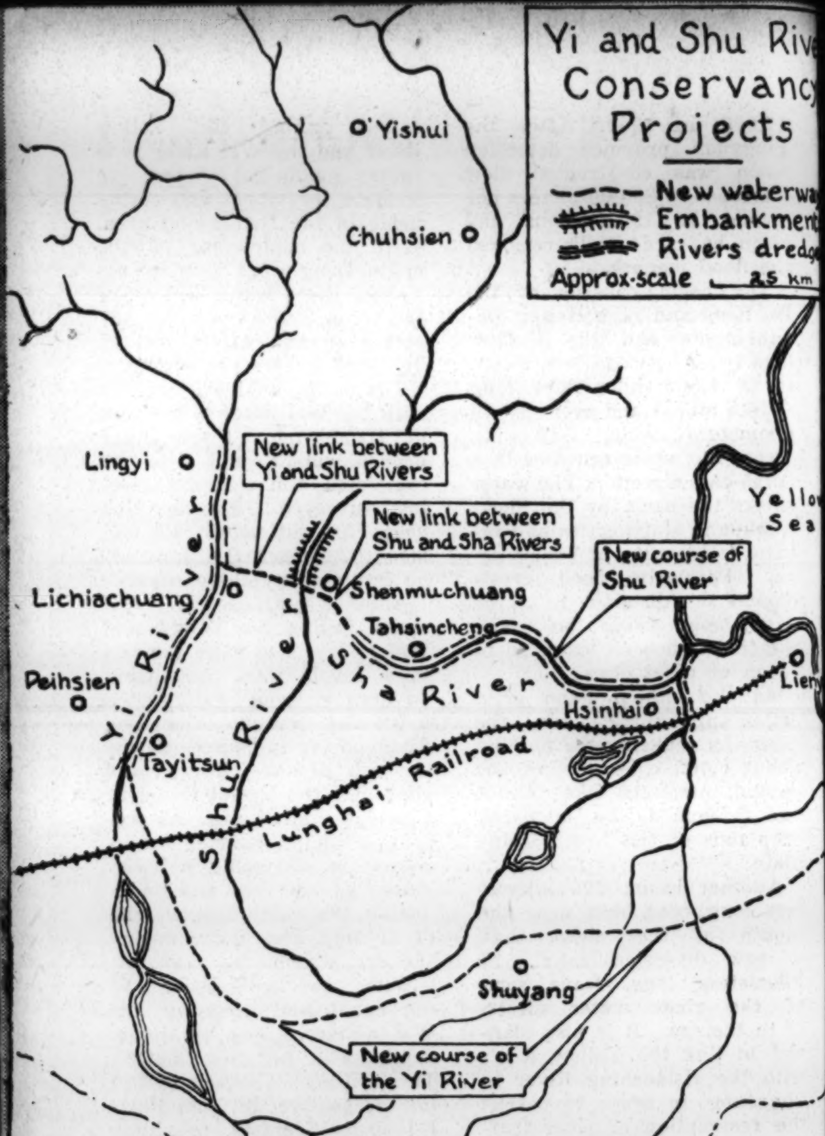
The main purpose of the canals linking the Yellow River and the Wei River is to supply sufficient water to irrigate the wheat and cotton fields in the Hsinhsiang area. With the completion of the engineering work this spring, Yellow River water will enter the main sluice gates of the diversion canal at the rate of 40 cubic meters per second.

The main canal will connect with the Wei River to the east of Hsinhsiang. Three other branch canals will also be completed, and a fourth is being surveyed. During this year, an estimated 400,000 *mou* (67,000 acres) of land will be irrigated by these canals.

Another purpose of the canal linking the Yellow and Wei rivers is to raise the latter's level, thus permitting navigation even during the low-water season. The Wei River, rising in Shansi, passes through Honan, Hopeh and runs into the Grand Canal at Lingching, Shantung. At present this 960-kilometer watercourse is navigable only by vessels of 100 tons and under during the rainy season, and of 30 tons and under during the dry season.

With the completion of the canal and dredging the Wei River, its minimum depth will be two meters. This will permit vessels of 200 tons to go directly from Hsinhsiang to Tientsin, providing a short traffic route.

One important aspect of the


Yi and Shu Rive
Conservancy
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New waterwa
Embankment
Rivers dredge
Approx-scale
25 km
O'Yishui
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Lingyi
New link between Yi and Shu Rivers
New link between Shu and Sha Rivers
Lichiachuang
Shenmuchuang
Tahsincheng
New course of Shu River
Yellow Sea
Peihsien
Yi River
Shu River
Sha River
Hsinhai
Lien
Tayitsun
Lunghai Railroad
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Yellow River project is the development of its power resources. When the whole project is completed, 18,000,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power will be available, electrifying the whole valley and thus bringing the nation closer to industrialization.

* * *

THE Shu and Yi Rivers are the two main arteries in southern Shantung and northern Kiangsu. Owing to many years of neglect, their beds became silted up and the dikes were left untended, resulting in the annual flooding of 12,000,000 *mou* of land, affecting 5,000,000 people.

Conservancy work on these rivers (see map), begun in the winter of 1948, has since been enlarged in scope.

The Shu River project calls for the construction of a new waterway linking the Shu and its tributary, the Sha, and continuing to the sea through the Linghung River. Although the new waterway has to cross the Maling Mountains, it shortens the main course of the Shu River by about 130 kilometers.

The project also includes the digging of a 20-kilometer canal in the lower reaches of the Sha River and the construction of dikes along both banks of the Shu, Sha and Linghung, these embankments totaling 50 kilometers.

The Yi River project includes dredging and the repair of embankments along the 100-kilometer section between Lingyi and the Lunghai Railway and the opening up of a new 20-kilometer waterway linking the Yi and Shu Rivers. Another eight-kilometer watercourse between Tayitsun and the Lunghai Railway will connect the Yi with the Hsinyi River in North Kiangsu.

During the first half of 1951, much work was completed on this project, including more than 38,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork, 1,100,000 cubic meters of stonework, seven sluice gates, dredging of the Yi and Sha Rivers and the digging of tributaries. This work has brought the two rivers virtually under control, so that 9,500,000 *mou* of land were protected from flood and last year's grain output greatly increased.

By the end of 1951, construction of the two new waterways connecting the Yi and the Shu rivers and the Shu and Sha rivers was completed, as well as the new courses of the Shu and Yi rivers. This work was done in conjunction with the concluding work on the sixth stage of the whole Shu River project and the second stage of the Yi River project. During 1952, therefore, 14,000,000 *mou* of land in south Shantung and north Kiangsu will be spared from flood, and during the year it is planned to complete both projects.

New development in the

MATSUKAWA CASE

Hsi Liang

THE 20 defendants in Japan's "Matsukawa Case," convicted of causing a fatal train wreck in 1949, have won another round in their fight against one of the most flagrant anti-labor frame-ups in Japanese history. The victims, all working class leaders, have secured a new hearing of their case from the Japanese high court at Sendai. In the original trial, five of the defendants were sentenced to death, five to life imprisonment and the remaining 10 to terms totaling more than 95 years.

On August 17, 1949, three passengers died in a railway accident near Matsukawa Station in Fukushima. The Japanese authorities and their US bosses set up an immediate clamor, through the newspapers and radio, denouncing the accident as Communist "sabotage." Twenty members of the All-Japan Trade Union of State Railway workers were arrested, including Makoto Suzuki, head of the Fukushima branch of the union.

The prosecution based its case on the claim that "some person or persons had extracted two spikes with a spanner [wrench] at night, disjoining the rails and causing the accident." The defense offered as evidence a statement by the Railway Workers Union which declared that spikes which had been driven in with the force of hundreds of tons, could not be removed with a wrench.

The defense further pointed out that it was ridiculous to charge that the derailment was engineered by Makoto Suzuki, as he was in the Fukushima office of the Communist Party on the day of the accident.

Further evidence that the incident had been "manufactured" by the authorities was revealed when it was disclosed that on the night previous to the accident, the police had thrown a cordon around the spot where the accident subsequently occurred, excluding the public from the area.

Nevertheless, on December 6, 1951, the Japanese court at Fukushima, carrying out the wishes of the Japanese and

American reactionaries, found all the defendants guilty. This decision aroused tremendous indignation among Japanese workers.

The Japanese people tried all means to help the frame-up victims. A movement was started to collect Yen 1,000,000. One million signatures, demanding the prisoners' release, were gathered from all over the country. Protests and pledges of support came from a number of foreign countries.

Chinese railwaymen, national unions of seamen, coal miners, machine building, textiles, post and tele-communications workers and many individual factories and enterprises sent letters of support and money to the 20 jailed workers. They also sent a flood of protests to the Yoshida government demanding unconditional and immediate release of the defendants.

The Shanghai General Trade Union Council, on behalf of the 1,000,000 workers in the city, lodged a strong protest against the Matsukawa decision. The council guaranteed that Shanghai's workers are resolutely on the side of the Japanese workers and will fight to support the Japanese people in their struggle for independence, liberty and lasting peace in Asia.

Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen), chairman of the People's Relief Administration of China, wrote a letter of support to the victims. She en-

10,000 Japanese workers from 40 different labor unions attending a labor rally in Tokyo protesting deteriorating living conditions of workers.

公安條令を
撤廃せよ
労仂法規
改悪反対
單独講和
安全保障協定
批准反対

couraged them to have confidence and fight to the last against their labor-hating government. To express the deep sympathy and encouragement, PRAC remitted US$10,000 (more than Yen 3,000,000) to the Matsukawa victims and their families. Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the China Committee for World Peace, sent a telegram to Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida strongly protesting the persecution of patriotic Japanese workers in the Matsukawa case.

As a result of the widespread public protest against the verdict, the Sendai Court has been forced to grant a rehearing. Plans are now being made to carry the case to the Japanese Supreme Court if the present appeal is rejected.

In their plot to maintain their shaky rule and to turn Japan into a colony and military base, the Americans and their Japanese puppets have resorted to increasing acts of terroristic repression, of which the Matsukawa case is an outstanding example. The Japanese government, hand in glove with the American imperialists, is doing its utmost to restore and invigorate Japanese fascism.

However, as the mass support of the victims of the Matsukawa frame-up demonstrates, the Japanese people are continuing their fight to crush American imperialism and its stooge, the Yoshida government, and to build a new democratic Japan.

JAPANESE SOUTHEAST ASIA DRIVE

A HUGE five-year plan for an economic drive into Southeast Asia by the Japanese, under US auspices, has been announced in Tokyo. Under the plan, Japan, with aid from the US, will invest machinery, technical experts and capital in Southeast Asian countries and will, in return, import raw materials for Japan's key industries.

According to the *Kyodo News Agency*, the US has agreed to invest several million dollars in the Japan program. Investments in such countries as India, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaya will concentrate on coal, iron and copper ore, lumber and other raw materials.

On February 15, *UP* reported from Tokyo that Japan is asking $1,500,000,000 in loans and investments from the US.

Letter from Hangchow

Mao Tan-shien

FOR centuries, Hangchow, a famous resort city 100 miles south of Shanghai, has been known as the "paradise of China." Yet for most of its people it was anything but a paradise.

While officials and landlords lolled in their West Lake palaces, thousands of city people crouched in miserable huts. Wealthy visitors, admiring the winter landscape, ignored the beggars who died of cold and starvation. Vacationers kept to the main streets, which were crowded with restaurants and confectionaries, and saw nothing of the 300 squalid, stinking lanes, in which lived most of the population of this "paradise."

The Kuomintang officials who enjoyed Hangchow did little to improve it. A great sum was appropriated annually for "construction," but nearly half of the temples and monuments were in ruins. A gesture was made each Arbor Day to plant seedlings, but 10,000 acres of hillside remained bare.

Now the old Hangchow is giving way to the new. The Municipal People's Government is determined to make Hangchow a real paradise for all the people.

* * *

FOLLOWING liberation, the government drew up scores of construction projects. The dredging of two rivers gave employment to hundreds of unemployed workers and improved transportation and irrigation. West Lake will also be dredged to create a fish farm and a source for irrigation water, thus adding usefulness to beauty.

More than a mile of the main highway in the eastern district has been repaired, as well as six miles of other roads, some of them leading to scenic spots, others to neighboring towns.

Of the total street mileage in Hangchow, nearly half—70 miles — has been repaired, chiefly in widening and paving. Sewage pipes have also been laid. As most of the city's population lives on these little lanes, this work has done much to improve their living conditions. When financial conditions permit, the improved lanes will be paved with asphalt or concrete.

* * *

AS everywhere in new China, the people of Hangchow have participated enthusiastically in patriotic movements. Literally thousands of meetings, with a total participation of more than 600,000, have been held to protest the remilitarization of Japan and US aggression in Korea. Almost a thousand parades have taken place; more than 20,000 took part in last year's May Day celebration. More than 90 percent of the population have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

In this way, the people have gained a clear conception of patriotism. As a result, workers and peasants have done their best in production campaigns, students flocked to volunteer for military training, and more than 800 doctors and nurses volunteered for service in Korea. People from all walks of life—businessmen, peasants, intellectuals—have contributed about Y20,000,000,000 for army supplies.

* * *

SCHOOLS have opened their doors widely to the children of workers and peasants. In the spring term of 1950, they formed 30 percent of the primary school students; this proportion increased to nearly 42 percent by the fall of 1951. In all, there are about 47,000 primary school students, nearly a third more than in the fall term of 1949. Middle school students number 13,000, or 12 percent more than last year.

Spare-time education for workers and peasants has developed rapidly within the past two years. There are now 321 spare-time schools, with 846 training classes. To the present, nearly 18,000 workers and clerks and about 6,000 peasants have been educated in these schools, which are gradually being raised to the regular primary and middle school level.

* * *

A FIVE-YEAR reforestation plan has been started, the chief target being the planting of 10,000 acres of woodland surrounding the city. In two years, 6,000,000 saplings have been planted, part of them fruit trees. Belts of peach trees have been planted along the streams and on the lake shore; their pink blossoms will contrast beautifully with the spring green of the willows. Maple trees planted on Sunset Mountain will glow with color in autumn. Water lilies will make Inner West Lake more attractive in summer, and a great number of plum trees have been started in the Lonely Hill district.

Many varieties of fruit saplings are being reared, with the target of an annual yield of 4,000 tons of fruit. The growing of high grade tea is also expanding, with an eventual planned production of 40 tons a year.

Parks are an important part of the construction plan. A 100-acre People's Athletic Park is being built behind Chao Ching temple; its swimming pool, with an area of 2,500 square meters, is completed. Western Hill Park will be about 350 acres; behind it, 200 acres has been set aside for the construction of sanatoria. Also, 10 small parks will be built this year in the downtown section for the benefit of workers.

THE health bureau works according to the principle of placing equal emphasis upon preventive and curative medicine and to give priority to workers, peasants and soldiers. The promotion of public health is one of the chief tasks of the municipal authorities.

Before liberation, cholera, smallpox and typhoid epidemics were frequent in Hangchow, but within the past two years, epidemic diseases have been almost completely done away with. Quarantine offices have been set up, and small units composed of doctors and nurses have visited all parts of the city to vaccinate and

Hangchow's famous West Lake.

inoculate residents. Last spring, 70 percent of the population — more than 420,000 people—were vaccinated, and last summer's inoculations totaled nearly 390,000.

A sanitary committee has been organized to direct the important work of educating the people on environmental hygiene so that they will take better care of their health. The committee mobilized residents to give the city four thorough clean-ups, thus getting rid of more than 13,000 tons of garbage and rubbish.

Health centers for mother and child care now number 39; since liberation, infant mortality has declined to one-tenth of what it was formerly. Whooping cough and tetanus have been eliminated. A committee has directed the establishment of 20 nurseries; and to staff them, training classes have been opened for nurses. More than 800 children are being cared for by the nurseries, permitting their mothers to work in factories or government offices. For the convenience of peasant women, nine temporary farm nurseries were established to take care of children during the busy spring and autumn seasons.

Several public hospitals have been reorganized and expanded, and eight district clinics have been opened. The number of hospital beds has nearly doubled from 867 to 1,603, and from January 1950 to June 1951 nearly 120,000 poor patients were treated, either free of charge or at reduced fees.

* * *

BURGLARY, blackmail and other crimes have fallen off greatly; in the first nine months of 1951, only three armed robberies occurred. To reform beggars, prostitutes and thieves, a number of correctional institutes have been organized, in which more than 2,000 persons have been cared for. They are trained to give up their bad habits and to learn constructive ways of making their own living.

The peasants, who are eager to protect their gains from land reform, have enrolled in the militia, which now includes 30,000 persons. The militia keeps order in the countryside and has taken an active part in arresting counter-revolutionaries and other lawbreakers.

* * *

AS in the rest of the country, business in Hangchow has seen much improvement since 1949. Since then, more than 5,000 enterprises have been established, and trade turnover in the second half of 1950 was 50 percent better than in the first half; turnover in the first half of 1951 rose nearly 60 percent again. Industrial output for 1951 was nearly half again as great as that of 1950.

The cooperative economy is one of the five constituents of New China's whole economy. Hangchow's first cooperative store was set up in November 1949; by July 1951, there were 66 co-ops with nearly 170,000 members, or about 29 percent of the total population. Cooperative capital in Hangchow amounts to nearly ¥1,700,000,000.

In the whole history of Hangchow, there have never been so many concrete achievements in such a short time. These accomplishments are the more remarkable because they have taken place under adverse conditions. The people's revolutionary war is still going on; China is supporting the volunteers in Korea; the national economy is just getting on its feet again after years of war and destruction; and active imperialist aggression against new China has already begun.

Plainly, good progress under such difficulties has been possible only because the people run their government themselves.

The people know that whatever progress they make is for their own benefit, not for the bureaucrats, landlords and compradores.

INVISIBLE "REDS"

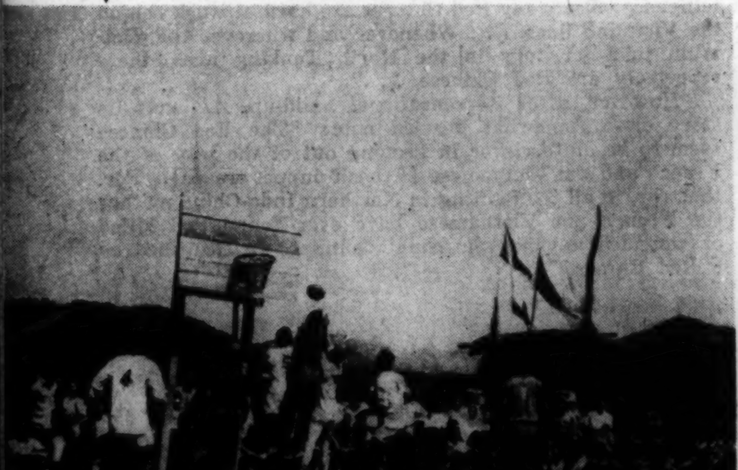
AN *AP* story from Hanoi on February 24 estimated "around 10,000 Red Chinese are aiding" Ho Chi Minh in his "war against the French." According to *AP*, "Intelligence officers say Red Chinese are hard at work behind the Vietminh lines. . . . Whenever and wherever the Vietminh take territory in the North Tonking area, there reportedly are Red Chinese. . . ."

However, after its sensational build-up, *AP* ends its story on a somewhat puzzled note: "The Red Chinese seem to be quite clever in keeping out of the way of the French and the Vietnamese [French puppet troops]. For, thus far, in all the fighting in Northern Indo-China neither the French nor Vietnamese have ever found and killed or wounded anyone who could definitely be identified as a Red Chinese."

A library corner in one of the POW camps.

* * *

Basketball games provide exercise and relaxation.



POW's in Korea

Right: POW's are given the best medical attention.

★

Below: The men take refuge in trenches from bombing attack by their own planes.

Letter to Mr. Abbas

Chen Kuo-hua

The following article by Professor Chen Kuo-hua of Sun Yat-sen University in Canton is written in response to an article by Mr. K. A. Abbas, well-known Indian newspaperman, which appeared in the February issue of the Review. In his article Mr. Abbas, who was a member of the Indian Goodwill Mission which toured China last fall, gave his impressions of the new China and raised a few points for discussion.—Editor.

"WHEN a friend comes from a long distance, is it not a great pleasure?" is an old saying of ours which sums up my feeling after reading your article. We are especially indebted to you for your good wishes and advice, which clearly show the great sympathy and the sincere concern of a good friend and a good neighbor.

In your article, together with your praiseworthy criticism you bring up a few questions for discussion. We appreciate your sincere wishes and sympathetic apprehensions. I hope in this letter to gather a few facts which may provide an answer to some of your questions.

You show the deepest concern over the preservation of our ancient cultural heritage, observing: ". . . . Actually very little attention seems to be paid nowadays to history, art, archaeology, classical literature and traditional crafts—and there is a danger that not by deliberate destruction but by years of indifference the people may come to lose what is a precious cultural heritage of theirs and of the people of the world."

Before liberation, China was always treated and ridiculed by others as "a plate of scattered sand." Disorder and chaos ruled our people who could seldom stand up like one man to decide the destiny of the nation. But now the tide is changed. As you have seen during your visit, within these two years China has achieved a national unity unprecedented in history.

National unity means, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, that we, the "sick people of the East," have been organized into a strength which cannot be defeated by the diabolical forces of feudalism and imperialism, and that our people are ready to accept whatever directives are given by our leaders.

By this, we don't mean to obey them blindly but consciously. Consciously we discuss their directives time and again until we have not only thoroughly understood their meaning, but imbibed their true spirit before we carry them into practice. It is through these democratic procedures that the policies of our government are being put into effect. So when, to quote again from your article, responsible government leaders declared "that only what was reactionary and bad in the old culture would be rejected," we do mean it. But we also pay much attention to what is not reactionary and to what is really good in the old culture. To us, this is the right way to interpret their meaning.

Our government has taken many measures and spent much money to preserve our cultural heritage. Everywhere the Cultural Relics Preservation Committee has been organized to handle this work. In each *hsien* (county) of the country there is a local committee to preserve old manuscripts and other cultural relics of the past. Most of these committees are generally run under the direction of local archeologists and scholars of distinction.

Like mushrooms after the rain, museums and workers' cultural palaces have sprung up since liberation in almost every city, every *hsien* and even in some of the more populous villages. During the Anti-Japanese War many museums were damaged or demolished by the indiscriminate bombing of enemy planes and many relics and valuable art objects were stolen by the Japanese. It is a painstaking and costly effort to repair and rebuild these museums and to restore their contents. But knowing the value of such institutions, our government has been far from stingy. The sum allocated for this work has indeed been huge.

A great deal of work has also been done in scientific excavation of ancient mausoleums, which were always subject to plundering in the past, particularly at the time of the retreat of the Kuomintang regime. During their advance, the People's Liberation Army, despite the pressure of the campaign, put guards around many such mausoleums which had been partially looted by the retreating KMT troops or by local ruffians.

Since liberation many such ancient cultural relics have been repaired and restored. In Peking one well-known mausoleum has been reconstructed in exact accordance with its original design and structure, with a view to retaining the beauty and symmetry of this example of our ancient architectural achievements.

During the 22 years of the KMT's rule, such actions were unheard of. On the contrary, the corrupt KMT officials grabbed whatever they found to their liking, such as precious stones, ancient porcelains and other valuables, which they later sold to foreign merchants. This is the reason why our cultural heritage has been scattered far and wide over the face of the earth.

You say that you raise this question because you feel that "if they [the Chinese people] reject all that it will be as great a tragedy as if they passed a decree that all the beautiful Ming vases should be destroyed because they represent the monarchial era."

Though this is a kind of simile, it fully reveals your deep concern and great esteem for our artistic achievements. In spite of the fact that our government is busily engaged in the work of national reconstruction and the "Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea" movement, the manufacture of "the beautiful Ming vases" in Kiangsi province has not been neglected since liberation.

Looking at the thing from a new angle, these beautiful vases no longer "represent the monarchical era," but represent the artistic achievement of our people's genius. I may venture to put it in your own words: they represent a "sensitive and imaginative use of their artistic senses, an intense love of life and of beauty. . . ."

The porcelain industry in Kiangsi and other famous pottery centers suffered great losses during the Anti-Japanese War and

An exhibition held in Peking of the famous murals and paintings from the Tun Huang Caves in China's Northwest.

the post-war depression. Since liberation the government has spent a great deal of time and money on the rehabilitation of this industry. Experienced government workers have been sent to study conditions in these areas and to help the people organize themselves. Efforts have been made to improve the artistic skill, as well as the living conditions of the workers.

The preservation of the famous Tun Huang Frescoes is another step we have taken to conserve and promote the re-evaluation of our artistic heritage. During the years these frescoes, painted on the walls of the Tun Huang Caves, have been copied and even stolen by foreign travelers who sold them to museums abroad. In addition, they have suffered greatly from the ravages of time. Our government recognizes the great value of these ancient works of art and is making every effort to preserve and restore them.

The encouragement of folk arts is worth mentioning. The famous *Yangko* folk dance is well known for its popularity and its class consciousness in character because it is usually performed by our peasants on harvest days for the celebration of fruitful crops in North China and is now prevalent throughout the whole country. It is regularly practiced by our PLA soldiers for whom it serves as a kind of mass education, teaching them the dynamic spirit of cooperation in action.

The folk dances of our minority peoples in Sinkiang, Tibet and other border provinces also are studied and practiced by our troops and young students. These dances, with their beauty, form and rythmic measure are part of the national characteristics of our peoples and show the high development of people's art. We thus pay much attention to preserving them and even strive to enrich them and encourage their further development.

Our government also shows deep respect for the recalcitrant scholars, obstinate to the point of reaction, who are lagging far behind in the current upsurge of new thoughts and ideas which are sweeping China. It is unquestionably a painstaking task to reform the idiosyncracies of a few old scholars and professors who consider themselves masters of learning and technique and who consider that they have nothing further to learn.

Though they are well-fed, well-clothed and well-accommodated, they still maintain their old tradition and old methods of teaching. Recently I came across a bit of doggerel written by one such old professor.

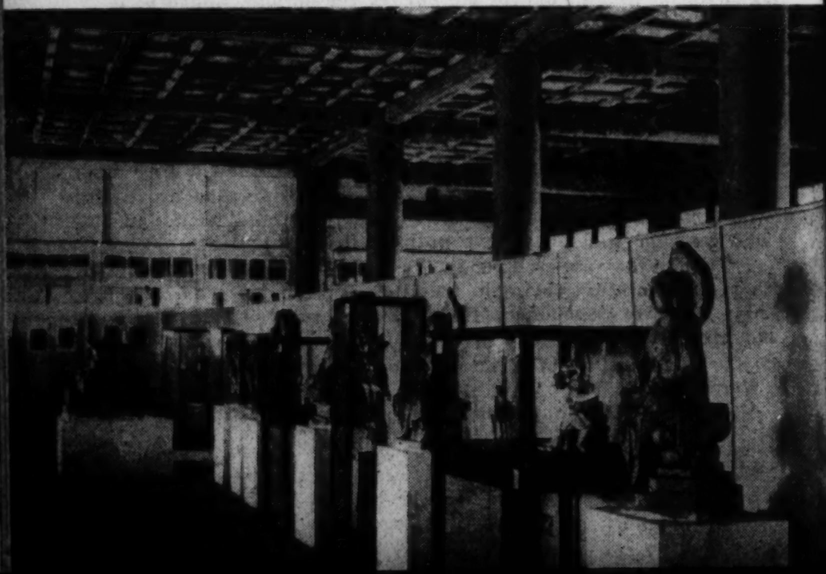
> The destiny of a nation is at an end, no more is our annal,
> Only the running dogs of tyrants keep on barking at

us all;
Though I have a pen which even matches that of Confucius,
I could not halt my tears because there's no archive to keep my masterpiece.

If this poem had been written during the reign of the KMT, the author would have been speedily confined either in the "dry cell" or the "wet cell." But this being the age of New Democracy, he goes about unmolested and continues to receive as his monthly income ¥2,800,000, the highest pay among the professors. Is this case not enough to show us the lenient policy of our government toward the intellectuals? Is this not a sign of respect for our cultural heritage, incarnated in the person of this die-hard professor?

I write this letter to you just to point out some facts, not to defend our government; just to express our gratitude, not to exaggerate our cultural heritage. We cordially accept your criticism and always take it for granted that we have not done enough to preserve our cultural heritage. Through your advice and encouragement we fully comprehend that we should exert greater efforts to the work of preserving what is good and beautiful in our ancient culture.

T'ang Dynasty figures, prized throughout the world, were exhibited recently in Peking.



The Minority Races of South Szechuen

Chang Jen-kai

TWO minority groups, numbering more than 400,000 persons, live in 13 *hsien* of south Szechuen province. There are 40 family clans comprising 11 tribes of the I nationality, with a population of slightly more than 300,000, and about 4,000 families of Miaos, totaling more than 110,000 persons.

Formerly, these people were persecuted and exploited, and were driven to the mountainous borders of Yunnan, Kweichow and Sikang provinces. They were born, lived and died in poverty. As a result, they had made little social progress and, the I's especially, remained at the slave society level.

Because they were so oppressed by the previous reactionary regimes, they bitterly hated the Han (the race making up the majority of Chinese) and repeated the common saying, "You can't make a friend of a Han any more than you can make a pillow out of a stone." Their oppressors abetted feuds, which, together with famine and disease, caused their numbers to dwindle steadily.

But when the people's government was established, the old ways were prohibited. Racial prejudice, racial oppression and attempts to destroy racial unity were thrown out along with the Kuomintang reactionary clique. The people's government immediately took steps to make new China a cooperative big family to which all races and minority groups really belonged.

In 1951, the South Szechuen government organized more than 500 workers to form visiting groups, to go to the minority areas, investigate conditions, and explain the democratic policy of the people's government. Training classes were also opened, from which more than 1,000 Miaos and I's have graduated; they will become government workers.

Consultative Committees were established in each area inhabited by minority groups and in each of three autonomous villages. In addition, three democratic union governments were recently formed in Obien, Mabien and Leipo *hsien*.

The Obien *hsien* government was inaugurated last December 6. The government committee of 23 members includes eight I's and 15 Han. Preparatory to setting up the government, a Racial Representative Committee was convened, and met more than 30 times. Among the matters discussed were the I's practices of kidnapping Han for slave workers and planting opium poppies. The I's guaranteed to put a stop to both.

The Mabien *hsien* government was established December 13. A Han was elected magistrate, with two I's as vice-magistrates. Half of the government committee of 24 members are I's, the other half Han. Many problems were discussed in preliminary conferences, and satisfactorily settled, such as debts between minority groups and Han, and the interflow of goods between areas. More than 3,000 people celebrated the inauguration ceremony with dancing and singing.

The government committee of Leipo *hsien* was established July 1, 1951, and consists of 41 members, including I's, Miaos and Han. The formerly oppressed minority groups were overjoyed that they at last had a government in which they participated. "In the past," they said, "we entered the *yamen* only when we were dragged in chains; now we go there to help manage our own affairs."

Miaos in ceremonial dress performing national dance.

Even during the short time since the establishment of the united governments, much progress has been made on many fronts. There had never been a school for the I's, now there are eight primary schools with 400 I children enrolled, and other schools are being enlarged to admit more. For the Miaos, 23 primary schools have enrolled about 2,100 of their children; others are studying in the Ipin middle schools.

A beginning has been made to furnish health facilities and education for the minority people. Nine sanitoria have been set up, a medical training class has been organized, and four medical corps have visited various areas; nearly 7,000 I's alone have been treated. Gradually, ignorant trust in the gods to cure disease is giving way to knowledge of scientific health measures.

Gradually also, poverty is being attacked, through direct-relief measures when necessary and through the promotion of trade. To relieve the food shortage in the spring of 1951, the people's government sent nearly 200 tons of rice to the sufferers. Now, branches of the People's Bank and state trading company have been established. More than 50 different native products, including medicinal herbs, tea and hides, have been purchased from the Miaos and I's in exchange for salt, cloth, thread, agricultural tools and other commodities. Already, this trade totals nearly Y150,000,000.

As a result of many conferences and educational talks, the minority groups are aware of the evil of opium. At the representative conference, delegates of 13 tribes guaranteed not to plant poppies. They promised to grow rice on the former poppy fields. The result was a one-third increase in the rice crop over the previous year. Meanwhile, addicts were treated and many cured, most of whom participated in the production emulation drive.

The establishment of the people's consultative committee and the union governments has greatly improved the unity of the minority groups. Mutual-aid teams have been organized, and everybody works hard to improve production.

In three villages of Leipo *hsien*, for example during 1951, 7,370 *mou* of wasteland were reclaimed, three new reservoirs were built, and 10 old reservoirs and 40 canals repaired. As a result, 1,250 *mou* of rice fields can be irrigated and their yield increased by nearly 4,500 piculs. Hundreds of new hoes, ploughs and scythes were manufactured. Similar progress was made in other areas.

Many model workers have sprung up. One Miao farmer, with the use of chemical fertilizer, increased his 1951 yield by 75 percent; and an I farmer organized 40 of his fellow tribesmen to dig three irrigation canals to water 1,000 *mou* of rice fields.

Wang Yu-chwan won the title of model worker by his strenuous efforts in hunting down wild animals which take a heavy toll of crops and livestock in the mountainous areas. In one year he killed 300 wild animals, such as tigers, leopards and monkeys.

Much time and patience was required to overcome the suspicions of the minority peoples. They carried a heavy burden of memories of past injustices, and were further alarmed by false rumors spread by reactionary propaganda. Gradually, however, they saw that the new government wished only to benefit them; they were especially convinced when local despots, who had directly oppressed them, were gotten rid of, and they began to cooperate actively with the government.

The people of Obien *hsien*, for example, helped to arrest 40 bandits and special agents; one man captured three outlaws himself, after they had fled into the mountains. In another district, the minority groups helped to capture 98 bandits.

In these and other ways, the difference between the old China and the new is made plain. Before liberation, China was a prison for the minority peoples; they suffered many burdens. Now they realize that they are no longer oppressed, that they have the ability and the right to stand up like men and take their place in the great family that is new China.

Honan Agricultural Exhibition

Chang Shu-chi

HOUSED in 10 pavilions of King Yu's imperial temple in Kaifeng, Honan's agricultural exhibition showed clearly the richness of this Central China province and the increased agricultural production of the farmers after land reform.

Spread upon a table just inside the door of the first pavilion were samples of Honan's best known farm products: wheat, sesame, millet and tobacco. While these are the products for which Honan is famous throughout the nation, they were only a small part of the agricultural produce of the province on display.

Pictures, charts and diagrams contrasted the past with the present. Despite the fact that the province regularly produces a surplus of grain, the people of Honan lived in misery and poverty before the liberation. In 1938, the Kuomintang broke the Yellow River dikes and a great flood inundated hundreds of miles of farmland, leaving tens of thousands homeless. In 1942, famine struck the province and while countless peasants starved, KMT officialdom and the landlords hoarded grain and speculated, waxing fat in direct proportion to the extent of starvation among the people. The following year, the Japanese launched their "mopping-up operation" for Central China, which added to the hardship and anguish.

The bedding of a peasant who had lived through these three disasters was displayed in one of the pavilions. Had it not been for the written explanation, nobody would have been able to distinguish the bed-clothes from a mass of rags. Along with this example of the abject poverty of the peasants was a display of the fine clothes worn by the landlords. The striking contrast was a clear indictment of the unjust and despotic feudal rule which China has overthrown.

Nothing could be more descriptive than the common expression: the peasants have stood up since liberation. They have a government which represents them and not the landlords, a government which works incessantly to improve their living conditions.

Since land reform, when the peasants were given their own land to till, they have enthusiastically tried new methods to increase their output. In 1951, Honan's grain output was 138 percent above 1949. In the past two years, close to 450,000 mutual-aid production teams have been formed, the participants making up 30 percent of the peasants in the province. Nearly 1,500 cooperatives with 3,000,000 members have been established since liberation.

A common expression heard among the peasants is: "In the old days we were in the fields from morning until night, yet nearly all the harvest went to the landlord. Now we have our own land so why shouldn't we work harder than ever!"

Thus, today land is being tilled more carefully, more fertilizer is being used and improved farm implements are being turned out by workshops and factories, resulting in increased output. According to statistics, more land was hoed in Honan last year than in any previous year in China's history. As a result of numerous production emulation drives many peasants have gained the coveted title of model farm laborer. The exhibition listed the achievements of some of them.

Under the leadership of peasant Su Tien-hsiun in Lushan, the peasants of this community made good use of their mutual-aid groups and

Cooperative labor speeds up harvesting.

the output of grain per *mou** in 1951 was 566 *catties*** (approximately 3,100 lbs. per acre). This was 40 percent above the 1950 mark. A Kioshan peasant put 4,000 *catties* of fertilizer into each *mou* of land and produced 580 *catties* of soyabeans, twice the ordinary harvest.

Two outstanding examples of increased production, shown at the exhibition, were the accomplishments of a peasant in Taikang who produced 577 *catties* of seed cotton per *mou* and a Loyang peasant who succeeded in harvesting 945 *catties* of corn from each *mou* of land.

As the exhibition demonstrated, one of the most significant factors of these model laborers is to be found not so much in their individual accomplishments but in the way thousands of peasants are setting new production records, which are soon topped by higher records.

In the spring and summer of 1951, more than 4,000,000 peasants in Honan were mobilized to carry out seed selection work. Ten distributing stations of new kinds of farming implements were set up in the smaller cities throughout the province, and more than 4,000 new-type ploughs were sold last year. The government advanced loans to the peasants so they could purchase new tools.

In the section of the exhibition devoted to flood preven-

Spraying fields from the air helped avert a locust plague last fall.

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* One mou equals one-sixth of an acre.

** One catty is approximately one and one-tenth pounds.

tion work, which was carried out in 1950 in 50 districts in Honan and on the Huai River, the charts showed that 6,000,000 *mou* of land was saved while increase in grain production amounted to 180,000,000 *catties*. In addition, the government insurance plan, which allows the peasants to carry insurance on their draught animals, has met with great response. The efforts of government veterinarians, who are part of this service, helped to increase the number of draught animals by 483,621 head in 1951.

The past year has shown a tremendous desire on the part of the peasants to improve their farming methods. For this reason, it was not surprising to note at the exhibition that the most popular section was the one devoted to new farm tools. Visiting peasants, particularly the model farm laborers, could hardly tear themselves away from the wealth of new working equipment. They studied and discussed among themselves how the new tools could be used and the results that could be obtained.

One could not but be impressed with the modern pumps, plows, hoes, seeders, hullers, slicers and other equipment on display, as well as the avid interest the peasant onlookers showed in looking them over.

The Honan Agricultural Exhibition was seen by several hundred thousand people. The many peasants who attended are now back in their fields engaged in spring planting. Both from the content of the exhibition itself and the manner in which the peasants eagerly attended and learned from the exhibition, prospects that this year's agricultural production in Honan will surpass 1951 are bright.

TRUTH WILL OUT

A YEAR ago when the UN forces were sent reeling down the Korean peninsula, the number of Chinese attacking them, in estimates current at the time, soared to 600,000. Actually there was no such horde. The attack was made by no more than 150,000 Chinese. Commanded by General Lin Piao, it was a carefully thought-out attack which took full advantage of General MacArthur's deployment of troops, which numbered 324,000 including 100,000 ROK's (South Korean troops).

Life magazine, December 31, 1951

CHINA'S CULTURAL WORKERS

. . . SIDNEY SHAPIRO

CULTURAL workers have been objects of affection and admiration ever since they began their activities early in the revolution. As their designation implies, they are professional workers in the field of culture. All are members of either private or government organizations, now affiliated through various associations.

In China today, the term "culture" includes art, literature, drama, motion pictures, the dance, music, and adult education. Like all undertakings in new China, the basic function of culture is to serve the people—the workers, the peasants and the soldiers. In the case of culture, this service is rendered primarily by utilizing the cultural mediums to provide political and practical education, from the workers' standpoint, to the mass of the people.

There is a good deal more required of a cultural worker than purely technical efficiency. Study, theoretical and practical, is constant. The former embraces the cultural heritage of China and other countries, Marxism-Leninism, the principles of Mao Tse-tung, and a thorough grasp of current policy.

Practical study consists of living and working with the people, directly participating in their struggles and movements. The "worker" part of cultural worker means just that. Other than the lovely carved variety sold in curio shops, there are no ivory towers in new China. Every opportunity is given to those cultural workers, not permanently attached to worker, peasant or soldier organizations, to make frequent and lengthy tours of the factories, countryside and military installations.

In addition to offering performances and exhibitions, the professionals encourage the development of the artistic and literary creativeness of the people. Literacy courses are given in part-time schools; amateur dramatic troupes are formed; budding artists, musicians and writers receive technical assistance.

The purpose of stimulating mass activity in things cultural, except in instances where unusual talent is discovered is not, of course, to try and turn everyone into a great author, painter or composer; nor is this activity ever so extensive as to interfere with production. What is intended is a widening of the people's appreciation of literature and the arts so that while fulfilling the cultural requirements of the people, these means may also effectively serve as instruments of popular political education.

At the same time, the professionals, by completely integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, learn to think and feel like the great majority of the people, while the cultural works which the people bring forth out of their everyday life provide rich source material.

It is from the people then, that Chinese culture draws its strength, and it is for the people that Chinese culture is produced. From the earliest beginnings of the revolution, the songs, the plays, the novels, the paintings, the poems—analyzing the past, explaining current movements and affairs, setting the goals of the future — have been couched in the rich language of the worker, peasant and soldier, and presented in the forms loved best by the people.

Even before all of China was liberated cultural workers have been in the thick of every battle, military and ideological. While in the Old Liberated Areas the folk opera "White-Haired Girl" was evoking tears of seething fury against the depravity of the feudal landlord system, subtle works advocating solidarity to overthrow both domestic tyranny and slavery to foreign powers were being produced in the Kuomintang - controlled strongholds under the noses of baffled censors. Witty, devastating verse, songs, and posters made People's Liberation Army men chuckle at the frantic scrambling of the Chiang Kai-shek fascists, and helped bring millions of KMT press-ganged peasants, carrying their American equipment with them, over to the side of the revolution.

After the liberation of the entire country, the cultural workers pitched into the nation-wide mass movements — Land Reform; Suppress Counter - Revolutionaries; Production and Economy; Aid Korea and Resist US Imperialism; and Anti-Corruption, Anti-Waste, Anti-Bureaucracy — and intensified their fire against such social vestiges of centuries of feudalism as inequality between men and women, lack of sanitation, superstition and illiteracy.

There is hardly a man, woman or child in China who is not intimately familiar with every phase and facet of these drives and intellectually conviced of their necessity as well as their interconnection. The Chinese people hear about them and see them in every cultural medium, they sing about them in popular songs. Explanations of the drives are incorporated in text material of literacy courses.

The results of the labor of China's cultural workers can only be described as tremendous. Nearly half a billion people — increasingly literate, cultured, well-informed—now readily distinguish their friends from their enemies.

The Chinese people want peace, prosperity and an end to exploitation everywhere, and their cultural workers are teaching them how to accomplish these aims. Is it any wonder that China faces the future clear-eyed and confident?

Cultural workers' troupe performing in a forest clearing for Chinese volunteers in Korea.

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CULTURAL WORKERS

THE arrival of a troupe of cultural workers is a big event for the Chinese volunteers in Korea. Not only does this mean that they will be entertained with plays, songs and dances but the Chinese cultural workers, when called upon, perform duties side by side with the fighting men.

Many difficulties confront the cultural workers in Korea. Because of the devastation brought on by US bombings, in many cases they are unable to find a building for a performance, let alone a theater. Usually their "stages" are clearings on mountain slopes and in forests.

Programs for the volunteers are greatly varied despite the relatively small number of actors in each cultural workers troupe. Because of material shortages there is much resorting to ingenuity on the part of members. For example, in one group the *hu chin* (Chinese violin) player's instrument had an American tin can for the bottom, Korean wood for the bar, and two Chinese *hu chin* strings.

In going from camp to camp the men and women in the troupes carry their own costumes, stage sets, musical instruments, make-up and perform continuously three or four times a day, climbing mountains, crossing rivers and walking many miles in order to get from one camp to another.

The experience of one troupe is typical of both the spirit of the workers and the way in which they are welcomed and appreciated by the troops. As the performance was beginning, it started to rain. When it became evident that there was no let up in sight, the stage manager stepped out and asked the men: "Comrades, do you want us to continue or not?" An immediate "Continue!" roared back from the audience.

As a result, both the soldiers and actors stayed in the rain for more than two hours. When the program was finished the soldiers continued to demand encores. The performers responded by giving parts of the well-loved "White-Haired Girl," "Sister and Brother Plow the Virgin Land," and excerpts from Peking opera, all without benefit of costume or make-up.

Although it was growing dark and the men were unable to see the actors very clearly, the audience could still hear the lines. When the perform-

ON KOREAN FRONT

ance was over and the troupe was ready to depart, the cultural workers were anxious to know how the men had liked the show. The vice-commander of the camp, who accompanied them part of the way down the road, was quite moved and said: "You can see for yourselves. What can it mean if the soldiers are willing to sit out in the open in the rain for two hours!"

The volunteers always welcome the cultural workers and they are not content until they have memorized or written down in their notebooks the new songs and poems which the troupes bring. Thus, a popular song or poem quickly spreads from one end of the front to the other.

As soon as word comes that a group of cultural workers has arrived, no matter what the hour, the men make every effort to help and look after them. The first thing they do is to offer them air-raid shelters or their own living quarters. They feast their guests with the best rations available. When it rains they give the troupe members their own dry clothes, and when the troupe goes off they always carry with them stacks of letters from the soldiers expressing their determination to fight through to final victory.

* * *

WHEN necessary, the cultural workers in Korea carry out tasks other than their specific duties of entertaining the volunteers. Girl members sometimes work as nurses and registrars in hospitals. They have learned how to dress wounds, roll bandages and give inoculations. They have also walked side by side with the army, in rain and snow, carrying medical supplies and rations. These ex-students have learned many things in their short stay in Korea.

To guarantee sufficient supplies to the front in the counter-offensive last May, for example, male cultural workers in the rear helped in loading and unloading trucks, carrying heavier than 100-pound sacks and working day and night without complaint.

These are the members of the cultural workers troupes who are working and fighting in Korea. Using two weapons, art and labor, they, too, are doing their utmost to aid Korea and defend their homeland.

A village emerges from feudalism

New Deal in Chikou

Chih Fu-tze

FROM Mount Wuling, near Fenghua, Chekiang, there is a good view of the surrounding countryside. The town of Chikou nestles in the mountain slopes, with beautiful parks, schools, a hospital. Smooth roads wind over the hills. Built by the people, these have now been taken over by the people's government. They were once the private property of the most hated man in China, Chiang Kai-shek.

A year ago, the peasants of Chikou received land and the buildings which once belonged to the landlords. Now a new atmosphere exists in the village, and the peasants go about their daily work happily and contentedly.

Chikou used to have 46 landlords who owned 4,500 *mou* of land—nearly 70 percent of all the land in the district. They were Chiang's lackeys. Cruel and deceitful, they used police and armed guards to extort their manifold levies from the peasants.

They ruled Chikou as dictators, and in the name of "security" and other pretexts, they laid down extraordinary laws. The peasants were not allowed to lead cows across the streets, to dry clothes in the open, to keep livestock and fowl outdoors, or to walk in the streets in groups.

It was common for these official crooks to demand 350 *catties* of rice from the tenants of a *mou* of land, which produced only 450. A 60-year-old farm laborer said, "Chiang's flunkies made life full of misery and hardship for us....I worked for more than 50 years but had nothing I could call my own."

There were 100 families, totaling 250 members, in this degrading poverty. Another 300 families—1,200 persons—owned only three *mou* or less per family. Now the peasants own about two *mou* per person; the old farm laborer's family was given 7.9 *mou*, on which they can live comfortably.

The peasants have become politically awakened. They enthusiastically helped the government to carry out land reform; nearly 5,000 *mou* of land, houses totaling 250 rooms, and a large quantity of foodstuffs and farm implements were taken over. More than 2,000 peasants joined the Peasants' Association. Of the 98 government workers administering the village, 25 were farm laborers and 37 were poor peasants; 22 women were elected government workers.

To show their appreciation for the new life that has come since liberation, the peasants wrote a letter to Chairman Mao on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party, "We will put forth our best efforts in production and whole-heartedly support the Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea Movement. . . ."

BLACKBOARD NEWSPAPERS are becoming increasingly popular in Shanghai's streets and lanes. Carrying highlights of the day's news and illustrated with cartoons and drawings, often in colored chalk, they draw large crowds.

Series shown above is on North Szechuen Road and is posted each day by one of the locals of the Shop Assistants' Union.

Letter to a Former Schoolmate in New York . . .

Shanghai
March 20, 1952

Dear Ruthie:

So you want to know how I am doing in school? Like almost everyone else, you said it would be impossible for me to do the lessons in a strange language. Well, it's not so bad. In the old days Chinese schools used to make a big fuss about classical language, but now they use plain language, the language of everyday speech. Also, luckily for me, the Ministry of Education makes special allowances for workmen's and farmers' children, who haven't had much schooling up to now, and for Overseas Chinese, like my brother and me.

Even so, before school started last September I was hoping that something would happen to prevent me from going. I didn't really want the building to burn down but I was nervous, all right. But nothing did happen, and off to school I went. I'm in the third year of junior middle school (ninth grade to you), and really, I like it. During winter vacation I was actually anxious for school to start up again.

The students don't make fun of me at all. They are very helpful, and so are the teachers. We have many more subjects than you have in America, so last term, since I knew so little

Chinese, they did not require that I take all of them. However, this term I have to. I can understand geometry because it is mostly triangles and letters and I can understand the physics experiments, but subjects which are all in Chinese I still have a lot of trouble with.

However, my Chinese is improving. I learn most of it in English class. The rest of the students study third year English and I study with them, only in reverse. While they are learning new English words, I am learning the Chinese.

The classes are run much the same as in New York except that my school is smaller and less formal and the students often kid with the teachers. I play on the school basketball and volleyball teams but, best of all, is the Chinese boxing, which is a series of classical movements and poses like ballet.

There are some big differences, though. I remember that when I was back there in America, how the girls were always thinking and talking about permanent waves, new clothes and things like that. Here we do not bother much with those things because there is so much going on that is important.

Nobody tries to frighten us here with the bogey man, like they do in New York. The time that you spend hiding under your desks for air-raid drills, we spend out in the fresh air at track meets or at games. A few weeks from now there is going to be a big track meet, all of Shanghai's factories, schools, and so on.

Last term we had a six-school meet, along with some soldiers from the People's Liberation Army. I won the middle-school softball throwing competition, using the wind-up I saw the pitchers use at Yankee Stadium, and adding a few revolutionary twists. At first everyone was laughing when I went through the warm-up and the wind-up, but they cheered when I won.

As you can see, things are very different here from in America and we feel we are part of a big movement. Last week I was telling my mother about the latest big doings at school and she asked if I didn't feel sorry for you girls back there. I do, of course, since I know you must find the air-raid drills and the constant talk of war most unpleasant. I also know that you would envy me my new life which has no fear, either for now or the future, if you could pay me a visit and see how I now live. However, to tell you the real truth, I'm so busy that I don't often think of my former home.

Anyway, all the best of luck and let us all look forward to a peaceful and happy world.

Yours

Xenia

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

French Stagger in Viet-Nam

THE capture of Hoabinh, strategic outpost 47 miles southwest of Hanoi, by the Viet-Nam People's Army on February 23, has re-emphasized the hopelessness of the French position in Indo-China. Not since the beginning of the war have the French suffered such heavy losses in so short a space of time as they have since last November.

The fall of Hoabinh, which the French took last November, was the culmination of a series of military reversals which saw French forces driven from their defense lines along the Black River, from Hoabinh and vital Route No. 6 between Hanoi and Hoabinh.

The VPA's victory pointed out four new and highly significant military developments in Viet-Nam:

1) On the North Viet-Nam front alone, 22,000 members of the French forces were put out of action. Of these, 6,867 were taken prisoner or surrendered.

2) The VPA not only has liberated Hoabinh and the important areas along the Black River, but it has re-established communication lines between North and South Viet-Nam.

3) Guerilla war has been intensified, French puppet organizations in large areas have been dissolved, more than 1,000 puppet army posts—two-thirds of the total number—have been smashed or captured, and several million people have been liberated.

4) The VPA has defeated the plans of the French colonialists and their US backers for regaining the military initiative in North Viet-Nam.

Despite attempts by the French to pass the Hoabinh defeat off as a "strategic withdrawal," glum Western press reports gave away the seriousness of their plight. On February 25, reporting from Hanoi, *UP* stated that the French had retreated to within 20 miles of that city, "following their most serious withdrawal since 1950."

The same dispatch declared: "The loss of Hoabinh, the most distant outpost taken since last November . . . was the biggest setback since the Vietminh drove France-Vietnam forces south from Langson near the Chinese border on November 5."

On February 26, *UP* reported from Saigon that "France may have to abandon the entire northern section of Indo-China to the Communist-led insurgents this year." It went on to say that the retreat from Hoabinh "underlined the gravity of the French position."

From Hanoi on March 3, *AP* cabled: "Jean Letourneau, French Minister for the three Associated States of Indo-China . . . declared after a month's thorough study of the situation at first hand that it is impossible to destroy the Vietminh in battle. . ."

* * *

THE rapidly deteriorating position of the French in Viet-Nam has given added impetus to the drive for more open US involvement in that land, with an eye to direct action against China. Dispatches from Paris warned that unless the US came to the rescue France would pull out, just as five years ago the British threatened to pull out of Greece if the US did not come in.

Already indebted to America to the amount of millions of US dollars in military supplies for its hard-pressed forces, the French have been building up the "threat" of a Chinese "invasion" of Viet-Nam. Paralleling the 1950 plea of the Rhee government in South Korea—for "armed intervention" to avert collapse of a government the people had rejected — was the January visit to Washington of French General Juin. Juin warned of the impending collapse of French rule.

Even before the smashing Hoabinh defeat the French were high on the US "military aid" list. The *New York Times* on January 13 said: "It is accurate to say that hundreds of millions of dollars worth of material has arrived and practically every unit in the anti-Communist forces of Indo-China has some American equipment. Many units are entirely equipped with late American materiel."

Sifting through official and newspaper double-talk makes it clear that Washington has commitment of US troops to Viet-Nam and an attack on China itself in mind. The *New York Times* Washington expert, James Reston, discussing General Juin's visit, stated on January 14: "General Juin said he did not ask the US to commit ground troops to Indo-China, but asked for US air and naval units and coordinated staff work in the event of a Chinese assault. . . Throughout the interview, General Juin did not mention any evidence to support the growing fears of a Chinese Communist attack on Southeast Asia. . ."

Putting the finger on which way US policy was headed, the

New York World Telegram on January 15 reported: "The war in Indo-China is being waged in jungles where air and sea power would not be particularly effective. . ." Juin's statements "suggest that direct military action is contemplated against Red China itself. . . Such a decision, if it has been made, would mean that our Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as the British government, have come all the way around to the position taken by General Douglas MacArthur months ago."

Danger Signs in Australia

MOUNTING unemployment, sagging farm production and widespread concern over a flooding of the market by Japanese goods are receiving increased attention from the Australian public. Already harnessed to America's war economy, Australia's own economy is showing many danger signals.

Despite all attempts to gloss over or deny the facts, big business and government spokesmen are being forced to admit increasing unemployment. The *Sydney Morning Herald* of January 21 revealed that there are more applicants than jobs for the unskilled in the metal trades industries. It also reported growing unemployment in the clothing, textile and radio industries. At the same time, more men have been turning to the army as a way out. The rate of application in the first two weeks of January was the greatest for any similar period in the previous year.

The Senior Commonwealth Employment Officer, according to the *Herald*, reported that more workers are seeking relief than at any time since the war. The greatest exodus is from clothing, textiles and small manufacturers with a marked falling off in labor turnover in many industries.

* * *

IN the countryside, heavy burdens on the farmers have brought about lowered production. Forecasts have been made of rationing of butter, milk, eggs and meat, and of bread queues. Falling production and a growing population have resulted in declining exports for Australia.

The present plight of the farmer, stemming directly from Australia's attempts to ape the US war economy, has been caused by the diversion of a vast amount of the country's wealth from the people's needs into war preparations. Other causes have been appalling neglect by state and federal governments and increased exploitation of the people by the banks and big monopolies. Prohibitive costs of essential items and a shortage of most of them also have added to the farmer's difficulties.

Acreage for the most recent wheat planting season was the smallest in any peacetime year since 1925. For the next crop, it is expected to be even smaller. Requests for bank loans face high hurdles in the form of government credit restrictions for the little man.

Increased wheat prices have sent bread prices spiralling and have also brought ruin to the farming industries dependent on stock feed. Meat production is falling off. In addition to the tremendous burden of inflated costs, drought has taken an appalling toll. Little fodder has been conserved, and what is available sells at a prohibitive price. The results of years of government neglect are being severely felt. There are 80,000 fewer dairy cattle in Australia than last year. Poultry farms are being closed everywhere. Vegetable production is facing a similar crisis.

* * *

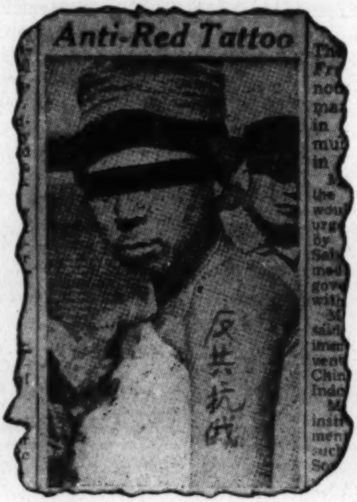
THE already present threat of a flood of Japanese goods on the Australian market has not been lost on the public. During the first 11 months of 1951, Japanese textiles valued at £12,000,000 were imported, compared with £2,000,000 worth for all of 1950.

Japan is planning a large-scale shipping program to Australia and New Zealand this year. Two Japanese shipping firm representatives have been in Australia to negotiate with domestic shipping companies. The Melbourne *Argus* reported the following as being among Japanese goods available to Australian merchants:

Portable electric sewing machines, hand-operated sewing machines, children's cotton singlets, duplicates of the most expensive European cigarette lighters, portable gramophones, and many toys. All items were retailed at lower than Australian manufacturers' prices.

Growing concern over Japan is also reflected in widespread opposition to the US-manufactured Japanese "peace treaty." Even the pro-American Menzies government has had to go slow. Introducing a bill for the approval of the treaty, Foreign Minister Casey frankly told Parliament in Canberra on February 6 that the government was "in a dilemma." He said that Australia had to contemplate the peril of "a fully rearmed Japan which could again threaten us single-handed."

Meanwhile, government opposition leader Evatt, speaking before Parliament, stresssed the danger of restoring the Japanese militarists. He said that the "old gang" that controlled Japan's armed forces in the last war and the Zaibatsu who controlled the arms industry were on the march again.



Anti-Red Tattoo

The above photo, released by the American NEA feature service, is reproduced from the January 29, 1952, issue of the Hongkong Standard. It purports to show a "happy" Chinese POW after he had "voluntarily tattooed himself" with an anti-communist slogan.

The game is given away by the caption writer who hopefully concludes: Such a slogan "would mean sure death if he ever fell into Red hands." The tattooing of Chinese POW's by their American captors, far from being "voluntary," is on a compulsory basis and is part of the US plan to prevent their repatriation in any eventual exchange of prisoners.

Nehru's Party Victorious in

RESULTS of India's first general election, although the ruling Congress Party scored majorities in most of the states, has given the Nehru government no cause for elation. The emergence of the Communist Party as the second strongest party in the country, plus the success of the People's Democratic Front (an alliance of the Communist Party and other progressive parties), which led to thumping defeats of Congress Party candidates in several important states evidences dissatisfaction with the status quo in India today.

One area where the Nehru government went down in defeat was the state of Travancore-Cochin, where the government had carried out repressive political measures. Reporting from Trivandrum on January 24, the *New York Times* correspondent said: "The success of the United Front of Leftists in the recent polling has shown that the banning of the Communist Party in this state and the arrest of its leaders has made no impression on the voters, many of whom are convinced that the Congress Party regime is inefficient and corrupt. Six of the Communists elected were voted into office while they were in jail and unable to campaign."

The same dispatch by the *Times* correspondent said: "Widespread higher education and a literacy rate reckoned at 87 percent against an all-India average of about 10 percent have produced the volatile combination of dynamic intellectualism compounded with profound discontent. Economic development has not kept pace with the populace's educational attainments, and the balance seems to have tipped in favor of Marxism as a solution . . . "

The People's Democratic Front also made impressive gains in the Telegana area of Hyderabad where it contested 46 out of about 90 seats and secured 37 of them. In addition, the PDF supported two Independents and three candidates of the Scheduled Castes Federation, all of whom won. In the Nalgonda district, storm-center of the peasant struggle, the PDF annexed all 14 seats. It secured close to 400,000 votes against 134,000 for Congress. Individual majorities were huge with Ravi Naryana Reddi polling 309,162 votes and Vital Rao gathering 102,223 against 96,837 and 29,591 respectively for their Congress opponents.

in Indian Elections, But . . .

Discussing the Congress debacle in Andhra, the weekly Bombay *Forum* declared: "The much abused, scandalized and hounded Communists have come out victorious, winning 67 percent of the seats they have contested. . . . Polling in constituencies known as hotbeds of Communist activity is yet to be taken . . . The magnitude of the anti-Congress poll can be seen in the fact that Congress polled in all only 560,000 votes as against 1,250,000 votes cast in favor of the combined opposition."

* * *

THE setup of the Indian electoral system was a decided factor in favor of the Congress Party. The undemocratic nature of this system was shown by the many cases where Congress representatives retained their seats though the majority of the people voted against them. Thus, in Bombay State, where Congress secured more than 80 percent of the seats, less than half the electors cast their votes for Nehru's party.

Pointing out that in many constituencies Congress won only because of split votes due to the disruptive and anti-unity tactics of the Socialist Party, the progressive weekly *Crossroads* said, "Above all, these elections were held under conditions which have no parallel in any country that claims to be democratic.

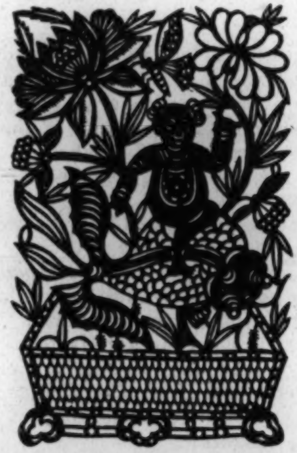
"The Communist Party, which everyone admits today is the strongest opposition party in the country, fought the elections with its units in Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad banned, with thousands of its workers in prison, with warrants of arrest pending against its foremost leaders. . . ."

In addition, the paper reported instances of bogus voting, intimidation of voters and Congress tactics of tampering with ballot boxes. "In Serampore an armed sentry guarding the ballot boxes was mysteriously found dead at his post with bullet wounds on his person. Serious irregularities at the time of vote counting were brought to the notice of the presiding officer but the protests were not heeded."

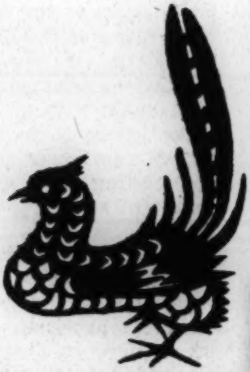
In Calcutta, bogus voting by Congress was the order of the day. "Dead persons were resurrected . . . Congress and the government were so afraid of popular indignation that immediately after the Calcutta elections an order was issued prohibiting meetings and processions without permission," *Crossroads* said.

Paper Cut-outs

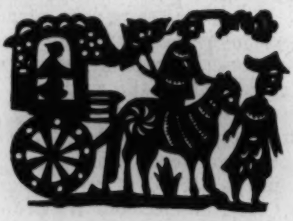
Paper cut-outs are a simple yet highly artistic form of folk expression. Like folk songs, this ancient people's art has a rich and varied content, with a great deal of meaning often expressed quite simply. Cut-outs have a strong local flavor and represent all parts of China. A few representative examples are shown on these two pages.



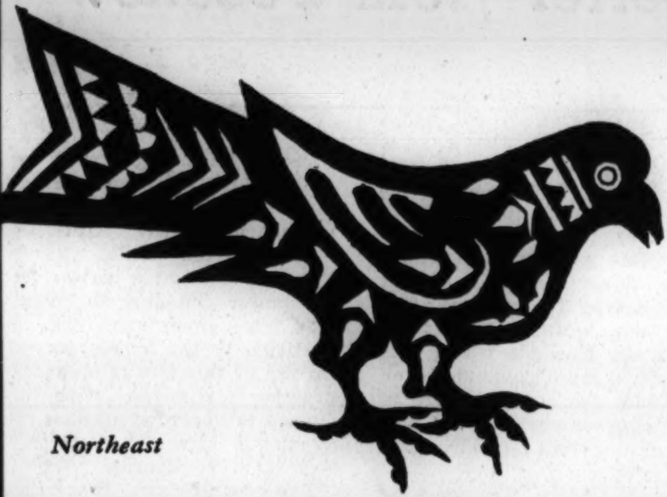
Chahar province



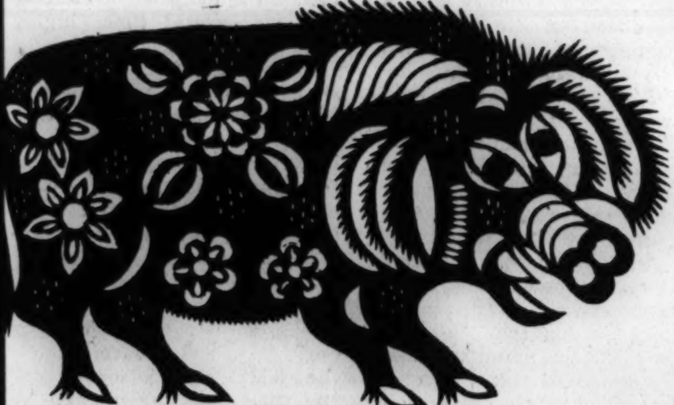
Northwest



Northwest



Northeast



Hopei province

Letter from Foochow

Sego T. H. Yang

FOOCHOW, "the city of good fortune," has not been very fortunate in the past. However, in spite of the ravages left over from Kuomintang rule, the air bombings from nearby Taiwan just after liberation, and the US-inspired KMT sea blockade which cuts the city's main communication line with the outside, there is a striking contrast between pre-liberation and post-liberation Foochow.

Aside from nation-wide phenomena, like increased production, price stability and a new outlook on life there are any number of instances which clearly mark the difference between the old and new Foochow.

Like most government enterprises under the KMT, the Foochow Power Company operated at a loss. Before liberation, the city was divided into sections for purposes of rotating the power supply so that alternately each section would be lit up four nights a week. The remaining three nights would be spent in total darkness, with the exception of the homes of high government officials. Regardless of what section they lived in, the houses of these gentry were ablaze with light every evening. What is more, they usually charged their electricity bills up to the public.

It was no simple matter for the power company to collect bills from government organs, particularly the armed forces. On top of this it was standard practice for anyone with influence to "borrow" electricity, by using street current for their own residences.

The result was that the power company was always in debt while the price of electricity was several times higher than in Shanghai.

Since liberation, a complete change has taken place. In the past two and a half years the power supply has gone off only three times. Each time the suppy was resumed within a few hours. Aside from this, the power flow has been uninterrupted for industrial consumption in the daytime, and for domestic consumption from five in the evening until five in the morning. In the KMT era domestic consumption was from six at night until one in the morning.

Along with this improvement has come efficient management, cooperation by consumers and public institutions, strict enforcement of the company's regulations, and the company's books show a profit instead of the usual loss.

THE Foochow--Amoy highway, the main land artery joining north and south Fukien province, was badly damaged during the anti-Japanese war. After VJ Day it continued to lie in ruins because the provincial government lacked the necessary funds for reconstruction. In 1947, UNRRA and its Chinese counterpart CNRRA, working with the KMT Ministry of Communications and the provincial government, set up the Foochow-Amoy Highway Reconstruction Administration. Actually, the entire project was an UNRRA-financed one.

However, as was the case with so many of these fine paper plans, the whole thing was soon enmeshed in graft and inefficiency. The project was supposed to be one of work relief, the workers being paid in kind with UNRRA supplies while the MOC was responsible for administration expenses. What actually happened was, that in spite of foreign "technicians," modern equipment and ample funds, progress went along at a snail's pace. For the first six months not one section (one-sixth of the total distance) was completed and the whole project dragged on for two years.

During all this time more and more cases of official malpractice and misappropriation of funds were unearthed while UNRRA canned goods, origin-

Transporting Bricks — *Wu Chin-fa*

ally meant for the workers on the project, continually turned up in the blackmarket.

By the autumn of 1949, at the time Chiang's forces fled to Amoy following Foochow's liberation, the highway was once again partially destroyed in an effort to slow down the rapidly advancing People's Liberation Army. However, in less than six months reconstruction work was finished and the quality of the repairs much higher than previously. Proof of this is found in the fact that the road as it stood before liberation could never have taken the heavy traffic now going on daily between this city and Amoy. Today it serves as an important transportation route for the interflow of goods between north and south Fukien.

LAST October an outbreak of diphtheria threatened Foochow. There were nearly 1,000 cases before the epidemic was brought under control. In view of the highly infectious nature of the disease the checking of it was remarkable because at the time the health authorities only had a limited supply of toxoid on hand.

All possible measures were taken to prevent the disease from spreading: primary and middle schools were closed from one to three weeks; children under 15 were the first to receive compulsory inoculations; classes were held to teach people hygiene.

Through such immediate measures the mortality rate was kept down to less than three percent. This would have been impossible had not the city government immediately appropriated funds enabling the Municipal Isolation Hospital to take in unlimited cases and provide free transportation to victims. Thus, anyone who was truly without means could call up the hospital, be picked up, and be treated free of charge. This was unheard of before liberation.

A comparison with what took place in 1942-43 clearly shows the old and new Foochow. A year before the second Japanese occupation of Foochow, a plague broke out and took a heavy toll of lives. The KMT authorities did nothing and the city's population was literally decimated while the hospitals simply looked on, refusing to accommodate victims. It was only through the efforts of private doctors that the Foochow Cooperative Hospital was set up to deal especially with plague victims.

INNUMERABLE examples of outward change can be cited, but the most important which has come about is the increasing popular confidence in the people's government and the emergence of a new philosophy of life on the part of Foochow's inhabitants who, as a result of previous harsh KMT experience, formerly looked upon government with great skepticism.

An Inner Mongolia story-report by I Hwa-teh

Song of the Tienshan Nomads

Translated by Hsieh Tso-chieh

THE snow-capped peaks of Tienshan rose high against the clouds, reflecting like silver under the soft sunshine. The thick pine forest which covered the lower slopes had taken on that dull greenish-brown hue which marks the approach of winter.

At the foot of Tienshan where the forest begins to thin, a long, irregular string of Mongolian bell tents, which look rather like the top half of a globe, had been set up. Some were new and snow-white, others were old and darkened by smoke.

It was the time of the Kurban Festival, the sacrificial day of the Mohammedans when they may eat all the mutton and beef they wish. The nomads, singly and in groups, rode back and forth through the trees, visiting one tent and another, and calling to their friends and acquaintances as they passed. Those who stayed home were busy serving mutton, horse milk and milk tea to the callers.

After the greetings and feasting were over everyone, both men and women and young and old, saddled up and rode down into the broad grasslands of the valley for the day's sports events.

As they left the forest behind, the most enthusiastic riders began to urge the others forward, shouting suggestions of which game should come first. One demanded "Run for the Sheep," a game in which a sheep is chased by men on horseback, with the object being to drive the sheep over a designated course to the finish line. This game may become quite chaotic as the participants sometimes number up to a hundred horsemen.

Another insisted upon "Pick-up Race," in which riders, holding on with only their legs, bend down from the saddle at full gallop and attempt to grab silver coins placed on the ground. A third called for "The Girl Chases." In this game the crowd picks a boy and girl who ride off together. On the way the boy is permitted to say anything he wishes to the girl, who, no matter how provoked or embarrassed, must hear him out. When the signal to return is given, the boy rides for his life, while the girl desperately tries to overtake him. If she catches up, she may repay him for his comments by hitting him with her riding whip.

The discussion grew more lively, with each insisting upon his choice. Finally, a swarthy young man named Aibili shouted in a loud voice: "Enough, no more noise. We all have a full stomach today, and besides, the horses are tired; so we better not have any big horse races so early. It will be better to start off with 'The Girl Chases.'"

Before the crowd could answer, a wrinkled old man said slowly, "Here is our representative, we may ask his opinion."

On the horse next to the old man was a young nomad who began to move forward a few steps. The crowd waited for him to speak. However, Aibili again spoke up, "I don't care, let it go with the majority." Turning to the representative, he added, "Will you please give your opinion? As you are the new official we ought to obey your orders."

"Don't say it that way, brother," replied Hali. "You're making fun of me." Then he turned to Aibili with an amicable smile, adding, "I'm nothing but a service-man of the people, not an 'official.' All should be done according to the will of the people."

All were well acquainted with their representative. A Kazak youth of about 20, Hali was born in a poverty-stricken family. Orphaned in his early childhood, he worked for many years as a sheep herder. His master, Pa-I, treated him very meanly and, as the common saying goes, Hali had tasted much bitterness. His wages for a four-month period were equivalent only to the value of a small lamb.

After the liberation in 1950, the People's Representatives' Conference of the Kazak race was called in Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang, and Hali was elected as a delegate of the stockbreeders in the Tienshan district. After the conclusion of the meeting, he attended a Government Workers' Training Class for three months and was then sent back to his own pasture by the *hsien* (district) government to work in the *hsiang* (sub-district) government.

"No more talking," the old man put in. "Let's get on with the games." It was quickly agreed to begin the afternoon's program with "The Girl Chases." Halimasi, a young girl riding a sturdy white horse, was chosen from the crowd. As she moved forward, her high-spirited mount kept rearing on its hind legs, so that the plumes on her hat waved in the air. Haba, a young man on a large black horse, was chosen as her partner.

The crowd watched admiringly as the two started off side by side down the valley. "What a handsome pair they make," said one. "See how closely they ride," Shaker said to Hali, pointing to the couple. "What do you suppose they are talking about?"

"Nothing much, I suppose," answered Hali. "He's probably cracking a few jokes." The people talked among themselves, laughing and speculating upon what Haba was saying to Halimasi. When the two had ridden off quite a distance down the valley, Aipili signaled them, shouting "Come back!"

They turned their horses and, slashing with their whips, started back at a gallop. The black horse took the lead and it looked for a while as if it would not be much of a race. However, as they neared the starting point, the white horse quickly closed the gap, but instead of cracking Haba with her whip, Halimasi twirled it above his head and then caught him up by the collar, much as an eagle swoops down upon a chicken. Thus they arrived back at the starting point. The crowd roared and Haba, his face covered with sweat and his neck flushing a dull red, looked most uncomfortable. Halimasi chided him humorously, saying, "Look, your horse does not sweat as much as you do!"

After a great deal of laughing and poking fun at the unlucky Haba, the people began to talk about what game should come next. At this point one of the men challenged another to a wrestling match. The idea caught on and in a few minutes, the more energetic and those whose dinners had settled

Kazak boys and girls learn to ride almost as soon as they can walk, and spend a large part of their life in the saddle.

were squared away with their partners. A number of the men gathered around Hali, listening to what he had to say.

"Why didn't Halimasi whip Haba when she caught up with him?" asked Shaker.

"It might be a 'modern courtesy,' " suggested Hali.

"I think not," put in Aihomati. "There is something more to it."

"What is the answer, then," asked Hali.

"It's really quite simple," replied Aihomati with a smile. "They are falling in love."

"So that's how it is," exclaimed Hali. "You remember that when we had our people's representatives' conference of the Kazak race, she was elected a delegate but refused to go to Tihwa. I never could understand why she refused to serve."

"It was partially connected with Haba," Aihomati replied. "You remember at that time the rumors were traveling with wings. One had it that the new government was forcing Kazak girls to marry Han men and that Han women would be sent here as wives for our Kazak men. Naturally she was worried about going off to Tihwa, especially because she was just getting interested in Haba."

"I was also worried then," added Kelimo, "particularly when I heard the rumor that you, Hali, and the rest of our delegates had been welcomed by the Hans at the representatives' meeting in Tihwa with a feast of pork! That rascal Wusman and his gang made up

all those rumors. Since he was caught we haven't heard any more such 'reports.'

"Times have really changed," he added. "The Kuomintang's taxes and 'contributions' were so heavy that before liberation I was forced to sell my last head of livestock. This year I got two new big animals and still I don't have to pay any tax. Certainly, we will be leading a better life every day of our lives from now on."

"I nearly forget the past, until you bring up 'taxes,'" interjected Aihomati. "When the KMT tax collectors were making their rounds, they 'borrowed' my horse and I had the devil's own time getting it back. When I went to see them, they managed to keep me from even entering the office for several days through one pretext or another. Then, when they finally returned it, it was nothing but skin and bones. And on top of that, the robbers made me pay for the food they claimed it had eaten while they were using it! I had to pay four 'Tea Cakes with Eight Characters'* for fodder which the poor horse surely never even saw!"

"Now it has all been changed, entirely changed," said Hali. "When I joined the meeting in Tihwa, the leaders of the Communist Party, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the provincial government and the commanders of the army sat together with us. I once thought poor fellows like us would never be allowed to join such a meeting. Yet, while in Tihwa, I was elected a member of the presidium, sitting on the platform on the first day of the meeting! In the past we never had a chance for distinction. In fact, we just never had a chance."

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* One of the coins used in Sinkiang, so called because it has eight characters engraved upon it.

Opposite page: Sinkiang minority people dancing at a festival.

★

Left: Two old Kazak patriarchs look on approvingly.

"Before liberation," put in Aihomati, "we led the life of a dog. My eldest son tended Koilebai's sheep for a whole year, but he refused to pay him anything, not even a single lamb. After liberation, I learned that Chairman Mao had said: 'The rich are not allowed to oppress the poor,' so I went to Koilebai and asked him to pay my boy's wages. Since it was no longer possible for him to refuse, he gave me a milk cow. My son was so pleased that he hung a portrait of Chairman Mao on the wall and nods to it every time he drinks a glass of milk."

* * *

THE sun, which had been resting for a few moments on the peaks of Tienshan, dropped quickly behind the mountain. Only its golden rays remained behind to tinge the clouds for a while. Hali, in a mood to talk, stayed over at Aihomati's. A few of the nomads gathered in the low bell tent, anxious to tell their representative all the local news and ask him questions. As darkness covered the valley, sparks from the fires swirled up through the smoke holes in the tops of the tents, twinkling for a moment like the stars high above Tienshan.

They sat around Hali, asking him one thing after another. Hali first reported on the latest policies of the people's government, on the gigantic construction projects already launched, on the plans for building a new life for the people. He then told about all the things he had seen in the city: how the workers operated machines in the factories, how the electric lights made the streets almost as bright at night as in the daytime.

At this one of the nomads interrupted, "What *is* this electric light? You say it needs no oil? Hasn't it a wick?"

Hali explained that the light is generated in a factory by machines which are operated by ordinary workers, "such as you and I."

As the night wore on, the stillness was periodically interrupted by exclamations, by ripples of laughter from the tent. It was getting late but the nomads had more questions. The conversation turned to literature and art, and Hali described the play, "White Haired Girl," which he had seen performed by the Dramatic Corps of the People's Liberation Army, and the "Bargain Marriage," a Kazak play put on by the Kazak Dramatic Club.

When he had finished telling the stories of these plays, which described the bitter life of the common people under the KMT, the nomads fell silent, each absorbed in his own recollections of the injustices of the old society.

Shaker broke the silence, "It's been good to talk to you, Hali. We've all got a lot to think about. Now it's late and we better get some sleep while we can. How about giving us a song to close the meeting?"

Hali picked up his *dungbula*, saying, "Shall I sing you a new one I've just learned? It's name is 'The Red Flag' and it is a Kazak song. It is dedicated to the glorious flag of our nation."

China today has got her fundamental liberation:
Slaves become masters, grown through struggles and exertion!
Who brings us such blessings, glorious and happy?
Our great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.
The red flag with five stars, how beautiful,
Represents our bright future as a symbol;
Which leads us, the laborers, marching onward,
Which is the lighthouse to illuminate our way forward!

When Hali had finished, they insisted that he go over it again and again until they had all learned it. Finally, the gathering broke up just before dawn.

As the first rays of the sun lit up the peaks of Tienshan, a nomad riding east through the valley grasslands sang out:

China today has got her fundamental liberation:
Slaves become masters, grown through struggles and exertion!

His clear notes rolled across the valley and into the edge of the forest. From the foot of Tienshan came another voice:

Who creates the blessings, glorious and happy?
Our great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

Halimasi, chopping wood near her tent, straightened up and added:

The red flag with five stars, how beautiful,
Represents our bright future as a symbol.

Haba, cutting a horse out of the herd, dropped his lasso and turning back toward the tents, sang out:

Which leads us, the laborers, marching onward,
Which is the lighthouse to illuminate our way forward!

* * *

FOR generations the nomads of the Tienshan grasslands had likened their lives to that of a dog. For as long as any could remember their songs had been sad ones, telling of the sorrows of a minority people mercilessly exploited and discriminated against. Now, the Tienshan forests and grasslands are echoing with a new and happy song, which not only marks the changes which have already come but looks forward to the even greater days ahead.

CHINA NOTES

US Warned on Germ Warfare

AMERICAN air force personnel who spread bacteriological warfare over China will be dealt with as war criminals by the Chinese government. This declaration, made in Peking on March 8 by Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, followed repeated US plane sorties over Northeast China in which germ-carrying insects were released.

In his protest against the use of germ warfare the foreign minister stated that between February 29 and March 5, the US air force sent 68 formations of military aircraft, flying 448 sorties, over the Northeast spreading large quantities of diseased insects. Bombing and strafing of Chinese people and territory also took place. Details of the incidents were:

On February 29: 14 formations made 148 sorties and flew over Antung, Fushun and Fengcheng and spread insects over Fushun. An on-the-spot investigation showed that black-colored insects were found within an area of 15 to 20 kilometers in Fushun county.

On March 1: 14 US plane formations, flying 86 sorties, appeared over Fushun, Tatungkow, Changtienhokow, Kwantien and Chian and spread insects of a black color resembling fleas over Makinchwang and other points in Fushun county.

On March 2: 12 formations of US planes made 72 sorties dropping large quantities of flies, mosquitoes, fleas and other types of insects over Takow and other parts of Fushun county and areas between Fushun and Mukden.

On March 4: 13 formations flew 72 sorties and spread insects over different locales. At 11 a.m., six US planes were seen over Langtow. They dropped two cloth receptacles from a height of 5,000 meters. The receptacles opened at 2,000 meters and a swarm of flies appeared on a main highway. At 2:00 p.m. a single US plane dropped a load of flies after being seen over Sinmin county. On the same day, after US planes had flown over Kwantien, flies, mosquitoes crickets and fleas were immediately discovered.

On March 5: 10 formations flew 38 sorties over Antung, Anpingho, Changtienhokow, Hunkiangkow, Tunghua and Linkiang.

One group of eight planes, at about eight in the morning, indiscriminately bombed and strafed Linkiang.

Referring to the US extension of germ warfare to China, Chou En-lai said: "Now, on the heels of its large-scale bacteriological warfare in Korea, the US government is adding to its open violation of international law and all laws of humanity.... This is an attempt to further its aims of invading China and threatening the security of the Chinese people by the criminal and vicious device of mass slaughter of peaceful people....

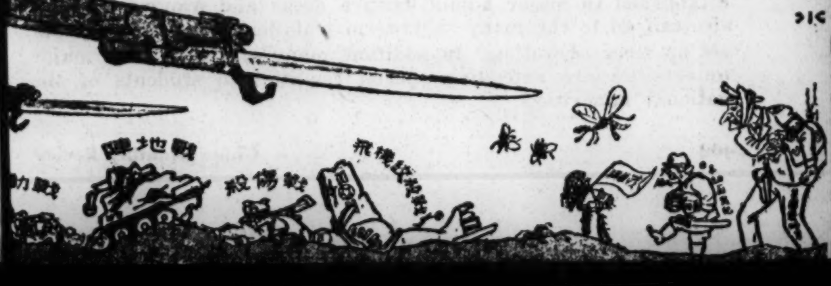
"The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China hereby makes it known that members of the American air force who invade China's territorial air and use bacteriological weapons will be dealt with as war criminals on capture.... the United States Government must bear the full responsibility for all the consequences arising from air intrusions over China's territory, the use of bacteriological weapons and the murder of the Chinese people by indiscriminate bombing and strafing."

New Life for Tibetans

LYING on the approaches to the "roof of the world," the Tibetan Autonomous Region of Sikang province has, like Tibet itself, long been one of the most backward and impoverished areas of the world.

While poverty and oppression were the lot of the common people throughout China in the days of the Kuomintang, the minority peoples were always doubly poor and doubly oppressed. It has been only one year since the PLA liberated the 700,000 Tibetans in Sikang, but already more changes have been seen in the area than in many a previous century.

US attempts to win in Korea through germ warfare meet with same setbacks as "Operation Killer," all-out air war and other demonstrations of "power."



"Backward" minority people, who were barred under Kuomintang law from official positions, now hold down jobs in all government offices, while thousands of Tibetans and members of other minority groups are being trained as future government workers. In Kangting, the capital city of Sikang (of which the autonomous region is a part), nine out of every 10 seats in the People's Representatives Conference are held by Tibetans. Many of the representatives and administrative workers are women.

With the help of the government, in the form of loans, fertilizer and equipment, the peasants and herdsmen have been raising bigger crops and more livestock. In 1951, the production of principal local products, such as wool and sheepskin, ran from 100 to 200 percent above 1950. Increased income has resulted from sales of products to state trading companies at fair prices, thus raising the people's purchasing power.

As a result of economic gains, more Tibetans are sending their children to school. The number of primary school pupils has multiplied five and a half times in the last year. Women and girls now have the right to an education.

Nineteen fifty-one was also a period of great progress in the work of training government workers. Nearly 2,500 such workers, including more than 100 veterinarians, were trained for administrative and medical work. When the Tibetan Autonomous Region of Sikang was set up in 1950 there were only nine Tibetan government workers.

Preventive measures against rinderpest and other animal diseases saved nearly 20,000 head of livestock in the first half of last year.

* * *

SINCE the liberation of Tibet last year one of the main attractions in ancient Lhasa has been the government's medical service for the people. For example, the polyclinic set up in January by the PLA is the first of its kind in the Tibetan capital, where previously modern medical facilities were not available.

In the field of education, Tibetans are now able to attend the seven institutes for national minorities which have been established in major administrative areas and provinces. They also can go to the many short-term training classes and schools set up since liberation. In addition, many of the nation's major universities are extending special facilities to students of the national minorities.

Hongkong Police Denounced

NATION-WIDE protests in China have resulted from the Hongkong police attack on Chinese residents in Kowloon on March 1. The attack, made against a crowd of several thousand gathered at the Kowloon railroad station to welcome a delegation from Canton, followed the arrest of Chinese film workers in the British colony less than two months ago. Four Chinese were wounded and more than 100 arrested.

The incident took place as the crowd began leaving the station, after being informed by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce that the visiting delegation's trip was postponed. On reaching the street, the Chinese were attacked by British police and soldiers who drove a patrol car into their midst. When some people remonstrated with the men in the car, a large number of fully armed British soldiers and police charged the group. Tear gas bombs were thrown into the crowd, and as people attempted to turn and get away a second round of tear gas was flung at them.

Later, when the fleeing crowd passed the Argyle Street police

N.E. Workers' Livelihood Up

LIVING standards of workers and salaried employees in publicly-owned factories and mines in Northeast China have risen steadily, especially since the increase-production campaign got under way last year.

Real wages have averaged a rise of nearly two and a half times over the 1948 level, standing at 235.4 percent of that year's wages. In addition, allowances to provide workers with funds for medical services, cultural activities, education, and safety on the job have also gone up. In 1949, the Northeast People's Government ruled that these supplementary allowances should be nine percent of the total basic wages. In 1950, this was raised to 11.5 percent for workers in heavy industry and to 9.5 percent in light industry.

Since last year, a further step has been taken in dividing these allowances into three categories, ranging from 11.5 to 13.5 percent according to different labor conditions. In addition, a system of subsidiary payments equal to from 13 to 15 percent of basic wages has been introduced.

station, men in the station threw tear gas bombs and opened fire. Three Chinese were seriously wounded. Reinforcements of several hundred were called up by the police who drove armored cars into the group and arrested people by the score.

Several days after the attack the police were still arresting Chinese residents. Twenty-four among the more than 100 arrested on March 1 were charged with "riot" and "disturbing the peace." Of these, three were boys less than 16 years old who had been beaten up as soon as they were dragged into the police car during the attack on March 1.

Public opinion in Canton, Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai has sharply condemned this latest British show of force against Chinese living in Hongkong. The All-China Federation of Labor declared on March 7: "The Hongkong government should bear in mind that with the formation of the Chinese People's Republic, days when foreign imperialists rode roughshod over the Chinese people have gone forever. It will have to bear full responsibility for all serious consequences of these arrogant provocations which it has engineered."

New Tools for Peasants

HIGH on the list of reasons why China's peasants have been steadily raising agricultural output is the growing use of modern farm equipment in the countryside. In the past two years, hundreds of thousands of peasants have brought in more crops by getting rid of their primitive hoes and other hand tools and switching over to more scientific implements.

Following land reform, in an effort to put the long-oppressed and poverty-ridden peasants on their feet and to raise production, the government has been introducing new farm tools to the peasants. At present, there are 160 factories in operation which have turned out an increasing flow of modern ploughs, waterwheels, thrashers, sowing machines and other equipment.

The task of revolutionizing farming on a nation-wide scale by supplying agricultural equipment of greater efficiency and working capability is a big job. Already 88 supply stations have been set up. Technical assistance is being given by large numbers of trained government workers, who instruct the peasants in the use of their new tools.

To meet the still limited financial resources of the peasantry, a considerable proportion of new equipment is marketed on instalment payments or loaned out through cooperatives. Measures such as these led to a 300 percent increase in the number of ploughs supplied to the peasants of Northwest China in the first half of last year as compared with all of 1950.

Price and quality are the chief concern of manufacturers. When the first lot of new ploughs was put on the market by the North China Agricultural Machinery Works the response of the farmers was unenthusiastic; they complained of the high cost and limited durability. However, by streamlining the working process, economizing on the use of raw materials, and simplifying design, the price was slashed by 40 percent. At the same time, essential parts of the plough were standardized and made interchangeable, thus prolonging its life.

The coming of modern farm equipment has helped strengthen the spirit of cooperation among village communities. Since new tools still are comparatively expensive and their working capacity far exceeds the individual peasants' small plot, joint ownership of tools is becoming popular.

* * *

BASED on last year's great progress, China's 1952 agricultural plan sets an output target that at least equals top levels before the anti-Japanese war. Following VJ Day, under Kuomintang rule, agricultural production failed to approach pre-war levels in China.

The year's plan calls for main efforts being directed at raising yields per hectare. Cereal production is scheduled to go up eight percent and cotton 20 percent in comparison with 1951. Increased output of tea, silk, fruit, livestock and other products, and improvement in quality are also provided for in the 1952 plan.

The Government Administration Council decree, which put the official seal on the nation-wide plan, also provides for the building of water conservancy projects on a large scale, combatting natural disasters, giving technical and financial aid, developing the mutual-aid system, and other methods for raising both the quantity and quality of China's agricultural products.

In 1951, total agricultural output approached pre-Japanese war levels. Cereals reached 92.8 percent of pre-war output, and cotton topped all records by 33 percent.

Some examples of how different sections of China expect to increase output over 1951: China's "rice bowl," Hunan province, should see an 11 percent rise in rice production and a 22 percent increase in cotton. The increase in North China for grain is expected to be 3,900,000 tons and for cotton, 86,000 tons. The Chekiang province plan calls for upping food production by 10 percent.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

THE manufacture of scientific instruments and apparatus has made great headway in Shanghai since liberation. Instruments—including thermometers, pressure meters, electrical meters, microscopes, meters for testing acids and alkalis, and optical instruments— which China did not manufacture in the past, can now be turned out. Production of scientific instruments keeps rising steadily. By the end of 1950 output was three times more than pre-war figures. In 1951, there was a 100 percent increase over 1950.

* * *

A MODERN mechanized state farm, covering 600,000 *mou* of wasteland, will be set up by the government in the border area of Kwangjao, Liching and Kengli counties in Shantung province along the lower reaches of the Yellow River. During 1952, one-third of the total area will be reclaimed. Reclamation work got under way in March.

* * *

RURAL amateur theatrical groups are springing up throughout China's vast countryside in the wake of land-reform. In some areas, every village has its own dramatic group. These groups perform local plays and short dramatic pieces popular with the peasants, many being based on actual lives and incidents. Most popular themes are: new-style marriage, overcoming illiteracy, mutual-aid farming teams and improved farming methods.

* * *

MANUFACTURE of a chloridized rubber preparation—a paint for protecting iron vessels against corrosion by acids and alkalis and for industrial use—has been successfully carried out by an assistant in the Chemistry Department of Shanghai's Tung Chi University. The preparation has proved highly effective in resisting strong muriatic and sulfuric acid solutions and caustic solution of 40 percent for more than 500 hours. It not only is able to protect iron vessels filled with acids, but can also be used in coating combustible materials against fire.

PICTURE STORY BOOKS

CHIEN MIN

EVERYWHERE you walk in Shanghai and other cities these days, along the main streets or in the little lanes, you find groups of people standing or sitting around small bookstalls, reading picture story books.

In the past, these stands were called "children's book stalls," and the books "children's books." But today the readers are not limited to children, nor the books to the stalls. They are found in every factory, army unit, public and private organization and school library. But now they are no longer called "children's books," but "new picture stories."

Picture story books have a history of more than 40 years in China, but their most flourishing period has been since liberation. The earliest one, which appeared in Shanghai in 1908, was based upon the "Three Kingdoms" and the Peking opera, "Chu Ko-liang Arranges a Wedding."

After 1920, the picture story form spread widely. In Shanghai alone during the past four decades, 28,000 titles have been published, in more than 28,000,000 copies.

After liberation, the people's government gave attention to this work. In 1950, more than 1,000 new titles were published in the major cities in 5,300,000 copies. The figures were even larger for 1951.

The people like the picture stories because the tales are lively and the attention is centered on the characters. They are easy to understand, pictures and simple text complementing each other, and thus they have a universal appeal.

As a result of the efforts of cultural workers, more than 2,000 new picture story books have been published since liberation; but this is still far from satisfying the readers' demands. In Shanghai, picture books have more than 200,000 readers a day, while movie attendance is around 100,000.

One Shanghai publisher increased his distribution of 600,000 copies in January to 1,500,000 in May 1951. The books are also found outside China, in Hongkong, Malaya and Indonesia.

In Mukden, there were only 40 stalls shortly after liberation, but by July of 1951 there were 459, with more than 50,000 readers a day. Hangchow has 347 stalls.

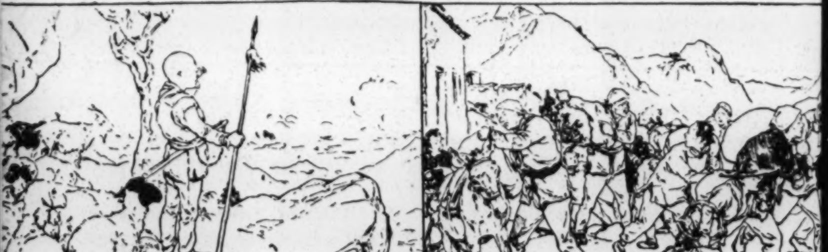
Tientsin factory libraries feature the picture story books; the privately-owned Heng Yuen Textile Mill, for example, has 3,400 volumes. They are so much in demand that new titles must be reserved far in advance. The peasants are very fond of picture stories too. The "Picture Story Journal" has a regular circulation of 400,000, while the first issue of the "Worker-Peasant Pictorial" sold 200,000 copies.

Great success has been achieved in the task of reforming and uniting the "children's book" artists and the stallkeepers who rented the books out. Beginning in February 1951, the stallkeepers were encouraged to form an association, which worked out a planned and gradual substitution of the old, "yellow" picture stories for the new.

Of the old books in Shanghai, some 65 percent, including reactionary, fantastic and feudal subjects, are to be cleared out first; gradually, the detective, adventure and superstitious stories will follow. Those dealing with folk tales, historical and traditional stories and fairy tales will continue to be circulated. Already the stallkeepers' stock of old picture stories has decreased to 400,000 volumes.

More than 80 percent of the volumes for rent in Hangchow were found to be feudal. After preparatory organization work, the stallkeepers turned in about 40,000 volumes and received nearly 20,000 new titles for circulation.

The new books are even more popular than the old. One old woman who keeps a stall in Nanking turned in 200 old books and, receiving only 50 new books, was afraid that



Left: Haiwa helps fight the Japanese by acting as look-out as he tends his flock. Right: When a look-out pushes over the "news tree" on the mountain, the villagers are warned of a Japanese raid.

she would lose money. But she found that her receipts were twice as much as they had been previously.

Though not perfect, most of the new picture stories are quite good. Very popular are "Chicken Feather Message", "30 Years of the Chinese Communist Party", "Hsiao Erh-hei's Marriage", "Liu Hu-lan", "The Trap" and "New Heroes and Heroines."

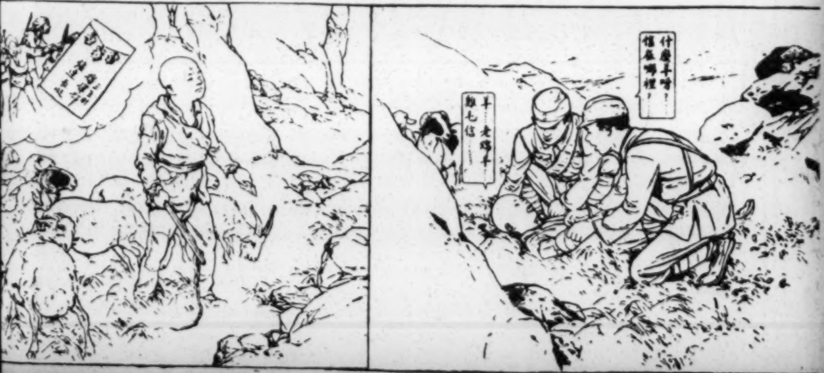
"Chicken Feather Message" is based on a story by Hwa Shan, well-known writer. It is about a village Young Pioneer group leader, Haiwa, who helps guerilla units in the Japanese-occupied areas during the war. In spite of enemy persecution, Haiwa courageously delivers an important message to the guerillas. The title refers to the custom of attaching a chicken feather to urgent messages, which were then taken swiftly from village to village by special runners.

The story is in two volumes, totaling 243 pictures. The drawings of Haiwa, his sheep, horses and mules, are vigorous and life-like. It has been widely acclaimed as a work of art, not only for the drawings, but also for the simple yet vivid text.

Years ago, Lu Hsün said of the picture story, "Though the picture story will not beget a Tolstoy or a Flaubert, it may produce a Michelangelo or a Leonardo da Vinci.... I do not advise young art students to neglect oil painting or water color, but I hope they will value picture stories equally with illustrations for books and newspapers."

Now, with the rapid development of this art form, we see Lu Hsün's emphasis borne out by reality. Picture stories are an ever-widening cultural influence, reaching greater numbers of people and more and more artists are finding in them scope for their talents.

Left: The Japanese are coming. Haiwa can't throw the message away; he decides to tie it under a sheep's tail. Right: Haiwa escapes from the enemy, but is wounded. He tells his captain where the message is hidden.


什麼羊啊？信在哪裡？……
羊……老綿羊……

New China's Women

IN new China, women, side by side with men, have become the masters of their country. The nation-wide celebration of International Women's Day on March 8 high-lighted the many achievements made by Chinese women since liberation.

In accordance with the principle of equality regardless of sex, the Common Program, China's law of the land, provides in Article 6 that: "The People's Republic of China shall abolish the feudal system which holds women in bondage. Women shall enjoy equal rights with men in political, economic, cultural, educational and social life. Freedom of marriage for both men and women shall be put into effect."

The people's government, in its policies and decrees, has paid special attention to the protection of women's interests and gives them the same opportunities and rights in work, study and social and political activities as men.

In government, the women of new China have the right to elect and be elected to public office. A large number of women are working at all levels in government organizations. Thirty-six women hold leading positions in the Central People's Government. Women members of provincial and muncipal government councils number 287, or 4.7 percent of the total.

Women in the countryside also take part in government. For instance, in Honan province, in one administrative sub-region, there are more than 1,000 peasant women government workers. In 1951, women participating in the people's representative conferences averaged about 15 percent.

In industry, 650,000 women are working alongside the men. Women now have the opportunity to work in every field. A good number have been appointed managers or directors of industrial enterprises. There are women locomotive engineers and trolley drivers, women members of train crews and women postal workers. Many women have been awarded the coveted title of Model Worker because of production records, especially in the textile industry.

Ho Chien-hsiu, one of China's most famous woman labor heroes, studied the different methods used by her fellow-workers and combined the best at different production stages into her spinning technique, thereby reducing waste to one-sixth of the average. Following her method, workers are able to tend double

Break Feudal Bonds

the former number of spindles with no greater expenditure of energy.

Land reform has had a far-reaching effect on the political, economic, social and domestic status of the majority of China's women. The Agrarian Reform Law has given them the right of ownership of land—a right they never enjoyed in all of China's long history.

In the past, the birth of a daughter was considered a misfortune for a family, especially a peasant family. A daughter-in-law was placed on the same level as a beast of burden with the husband and mother-in-law free to revile, beat and even kill her. Today, every woman holds an equal status with the rest of her community.

Land reform, rehabilitation and development of the nation's economy, and price stabilization have combined to improve living conditions. With this has come a mass demand for education and culture on the part of the people and their children. In this respect, women are playing a great part in the overall literacy and educational program.

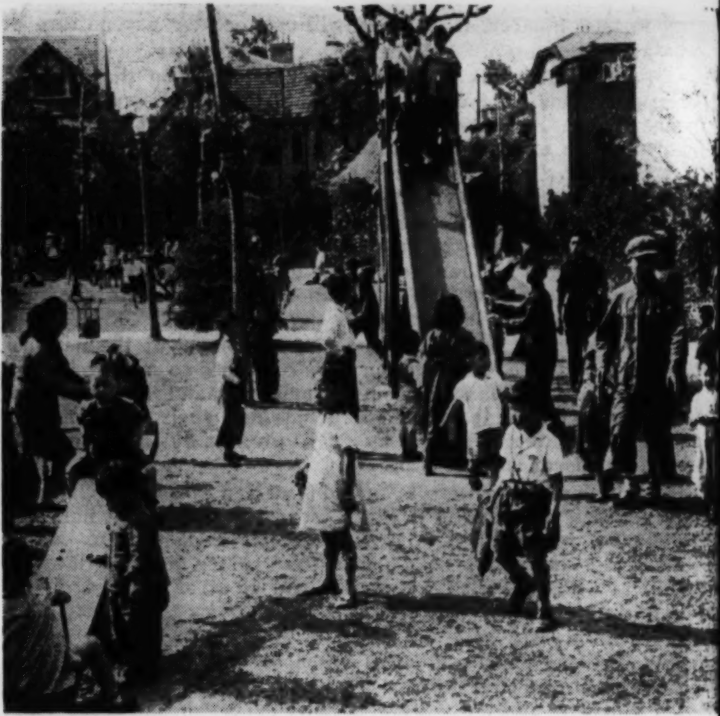
Altogether there were 10,000,000 women among the 25,000,000 peasants who attended winter school in 1950, and half the 10,000,000 who studied in regular schools were women. Many women workers and peasants have been given opportunities to study at China People's University and at other schools.

Both the government and the All-China Democratic Women's Federation devote great attention to child and maternal health work. Old-fashioned mid-wives are being retrained and modern obstetrics introduced. Since liberation, approximately 100,000 such old type mid-wives have been re-educated, and 1,000 child and maternal health stations and 10,000 obstetric centers have been set up in the big cities.

At the same time, nurseries and creches have increased greatly. There are now 1,227 of them organized by factories, government organizations, or schools—nine times the number in pre-liberation days.

In the countryside, the principle of labor exchange during the harvesting season made it possible to set up more than 10,000 such nurseries and creches during 1951. This was 106 times the 1950 figure.

New Deal for Children



A corner of the new Children's Park on Shanghai's Shaoshing Road. Built on the sites of former dumps and vacant lots, many such playgrounds have been constructed since liberation. Planned in a scientific manner, the parks are restricted to various age groups, with different types of equipment installed for different age children.

BOOKS OF INTEREST

CHILDREN'S TEARS, published by the China Welfare Institute, Shanghai, 76 pages with pictures, price ¥2,000.

THIS pamphlet is a compilation of conditions found in 13 institutions run by foreign missions in eight different cities of China. The institutions include orphanages and homes for the blind and aged run by Catholics as well as Protestants.

The funds to support these institutions came from well-meaning church people in Western countries, who thought they were helping the Chinese people.

Proof of the charge that these foreign missionaries, under the cloak of "charity," were responsible for gross negligence, corruption and inhuman treatment of the inmates is found in the many pictures of children nearly dead from starvation, the photostats of case histories collected at the orphanages, and the testimony of workers and inmates of the institutions.

The pamphlet was not written to attack Christian religion in China. In actual fact, the exposure of imperialist influences that worked with reactionaries within the country to stifle the real meaning of Christianity has served to strengthen the indigenous Chinese Catholic and Protestant churches. The Chinese Christians are now striving to purify their Church so that it can truly follow the basic principles of Christian teaching: to serve the people.

The reactionary Kuomintang did not dare question any foreign-run institution, and these orphanages, which are criminally responsible for the death of hundreds of Chinese infants, were allowed to continue their activities unchecked.

Now the Chinese people run their own government, and they demand an accounting of such action. The pamphlet is written to present the facts to friends of China abroad in the hope that they too will demand a public accounting.

* * *

THE CHURCH AND CHINA by The Rev. E. Charles, Arlessey Vicarage, Bedfordshire, England. price 4d.

THERE has been very little published in Great Britain on the Christian Reform Movement in China and this pamphlet will be of great help to Christians and all friends of China who wish to understand the need for an indigenous Chinese Church that is self-governing, self-propogating and self-supporting.

From statements by Chinese Christian leaders, articles from Chinese publications, and reports of foreign missionaries, Rev. Charles has compiled a clear and concise report of this movement, and has shown the reasons it is getting broad support from Chinese Christians.

* * *

***THIS IS CHINA TODAY**, a collection of poems by Rewi Alley, The Caxton Press. Christchurch, New Zealand, 1951, pages 30.*

THE latest collection of Rewi Alley's poems is an important contribution to the peace movement in Western countries, for he has expressed so deeply and vividly the wicked hypocrisy of the American interventionists in Korea, the horrors being perpetrated on the Korean people, and the great support of the Chinese people for their patriotic movement to aid Korea and protect their motherland.

The poems give a positive picture. Rewi Alley knows the dreadful poverty of old China; he is participating in the building of the new in his work at the Sandan Training School in the Northwest.

He writes of New China:

And everywhere there is a longing for peace,
Time to grow things, build things, create things,
And do it all together; everywhere a longing
For understanding, for reality, for life—
Fresh, struggling, true. . . and this
Is China today.

He calls on all the people of the world who also long for peace to unite, with a strong belief in our future, so that we can create a world that will bring lasting peace.

S. C.

LETTERS

(Continued from page 316)

suffered heavy defeats at the hands of the Chinese volunteers and the Korean People's Army. Still they refuse to make a peaceful settlement and stop their aggressive war.

Now they have used inhuman bacteriological weapons to spread plague, cholera and other dangerous diseases in order to kill on a mass scale innocent civilians.

This barbaric action has aroused a storm of indignation among peace-loving peoples of all lands.

We protest against the bloodthirsty and barbarous crimes of the American maniacs who are using bacteriological warfare to exterminate the peace-loving Korean people.

Though the American imperialists launched aggressive war against Korea and our country, we know that the final victory belongs to us for we fight on the side of peace and justice and to safeguard our motherland, and we have the support of all peace-loving peoples.

HO FU-JEN

Sian
March 1, 1952

GERM WARFARE

To the Editor:

The great patriotic movement, Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea, and the valiant fighting of our volunteers and the Korean People's Army have dealt a heavy blow to the American aggressors, and their plans for expanding the war. However they are unwilling to accept their defeat and are continuing to massacre the Korean people on a large scale with their latest weapon; bacteriological warfare. This, however, will not bring them victory.

The American invaders shamelessly flaunt international law, which forbids the use of germ warfare.

We students of Shanghai firmly protest the bacteriological weapons being used by the American imperialists and we will not stand by and watch innocent children and people killed in this intolerable way.

We will leave no stone unturned to help our beloved fighters, the Chinese volunteers. We will do our utmost to increase production and practice economy to support the front, to sharpen our political thought and ex-

BOUND VOLUMES

A limited number of bound volumes of the China Monthly Review—Volume 120-121 January to December 1951—are now available at ¥75,000 delivered within China and US$4.25 for abroad per volume. Bound volumes for the second half of 1951—Vol. 121, are available separately at ¥40,000 for delivery in China and US$2.25 for delivery abroad. Each volume is indexed by subject.

★

China Monthly Review
160 Yenan Road, East
Shanghai, 0, China

punge ourselves of feudalistic ideas.

Together we peace-loving people will check the latest attack of the enemy. We will make sure that the American aggressors stop their war at once.

K. H. SHIEH

Shanghai
March 10, 1952

BASE ACTS

To the Editor:

Since the American imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea, they have been suffering defeat after defeat under the combined blows of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers. Their dream of

People's Liberation Army

To the Editor:

THE People's Liberation Army is not only the nation's first line of defense but it also plays an important part in building the new China. Long known for its role in agricultural production, afforestation and conservation projects, the PLA has now added another page to its construction record.

The first of a number of new cities in the far-off border province of Sinkiang is now being built by PLA units in the midst of what was formerly bare prairie land. This is part of the building plan under which new houses and even whole villages are springing up in this vast province.

The city now going up will cover 14 square kilometers and is to be finished in 1956, with the first part of the work scheduled to be completed by the end of this year. Plans call for all streets radiating from the center of the city. The administrative district will be in the heart of the city; to the south, will be the commercial section; near the railroad depot, to the west, will be the industrial district. Trees and flowers will be planted in great numbers throughout the city, and modern farms will be set up in the suburbs.

Hundreds of flats have already been completed. In addition, many roads have been paved and canals dug to increase transport facilities.

In preparing for this years's construction program, the PLA men, between last April and this past winter, made 7,500,000 bricks and stored up more than 2,500,000 cubic meters of gravel and 11,000 cubic meters of fine sand.

Participating in the huge building program are PLA commanders, fighters, engineers and skilled workers. Output of bricks has trebled and bricklaying has increased five times since the work began last year. One out of every five government workers and fighters engaged in the

occupying the Far East has been smashed into atoms. Although placed in such a precarious situation, they still stoutly deny their crime, and on the contrary, are blowing up a more savage action against the Korean people by spreading large quantities of germ insects over the Korean battlefield.

I am sure that peace-loving peoples all over the world are enraged on hearing this news. One can hardly believe that men could stoop to such baseness.

During the period of peace negotiations, the Americans have tried to prevent their progress by making a series of unreasonable demands. On the other hand, they have carried out bacteriological war to slaughter the

Builds New Sinkiang City

project has been named a model worker.

Sinkiang province contains one-sixth of China's total area. Its rich mineral resources and forests give great promise of supporting an expanding population. Formerly, in Kuomintang days, nothing was done to overcome the water shortage which made for many areas of arid wasteland. Besides, the vicious exploitation of the Sinkiang herdsmen by the KMT and the landowners kept the population down.

In addition to their present construction program, units of the PLA in Sinkiang have found other ways to build up the province. It was largely due to their efforts that the suspected existence of huge coal deposits beneath the pitted loess regions of Sinkiang were verified.

Although mining experts had concluded that the task of digging several open-face mines in Sinkiang would take at least two years, PLA men, forking between July and November of last year, completed the digging.

The opening of these mines involved the excavation of more than 183,000 cubic meters of earth. However, by the end of four months this was accomplished, and the mines were ready for working. More than 100 of the PLA men are now model workers, and 40 percent of these soldier-workers on the entire project have been cited for outstanding work records.

At a meeting celebrating their achievements the PLA men pledged to continue their efforts to build Sinkiang speedily so that it would become a prosperous home for the many nationalities living there.

A new life has truly been opened up for the people of this province, who have been liberated from their feudal masters.

CHU FANG-CHIU

Tihua, Sinkiang
March 7, 1952

peaceful people of Korea in collusion with the Japanese war criminals.

However, the heroic alliance between the Chinese and Korean people is indomitable. We have full confidence to smash all their plots and are firmly resolved to fight for the final victory under the great banner of justice.

MIN TA YUNG

Shanghai
March 12, 1952

INDIGNATION

To the Editor:

Suffering a series of losses in their gamble in Korea, the American imperialists hurriedly took out their leading card, first played by the Japanese aggressors—bacteriological warfare. In this way they hope to prolong and expand their aggressive war in Korea.

This atrocity has stirred the unparalleled indignation of our entire university. On February 28th we held an accusation meeting against the American aggressors, and everyone's voice was full of wrath and hatred. All of us are determined to turn our hatred into force in order to increase production and practice economy.

Numerous citizens of Sian have sent letters to the local paper expressing their feelings about this, and all of them want to take practical actions, such as joining the Chinese volunteers or medical corps in Korea, or to work harder in the patriotic movements.

We sincerely hope that the people of the whole world will cry out in the name of humanity, justice and peace against the ghastly crimes of the handful of American murderers and will curb these atrocities by practical action.

YANG CHUNG-TIEN
LIU TEH CHUN
KALAR LIN
SHI KO SE
MA GIE CHUNG

Sian
March 14, 1952

NEW CHINA: FRIEND OR FOE?

An eye-witness account of the birth of the new China and what it means to the world.

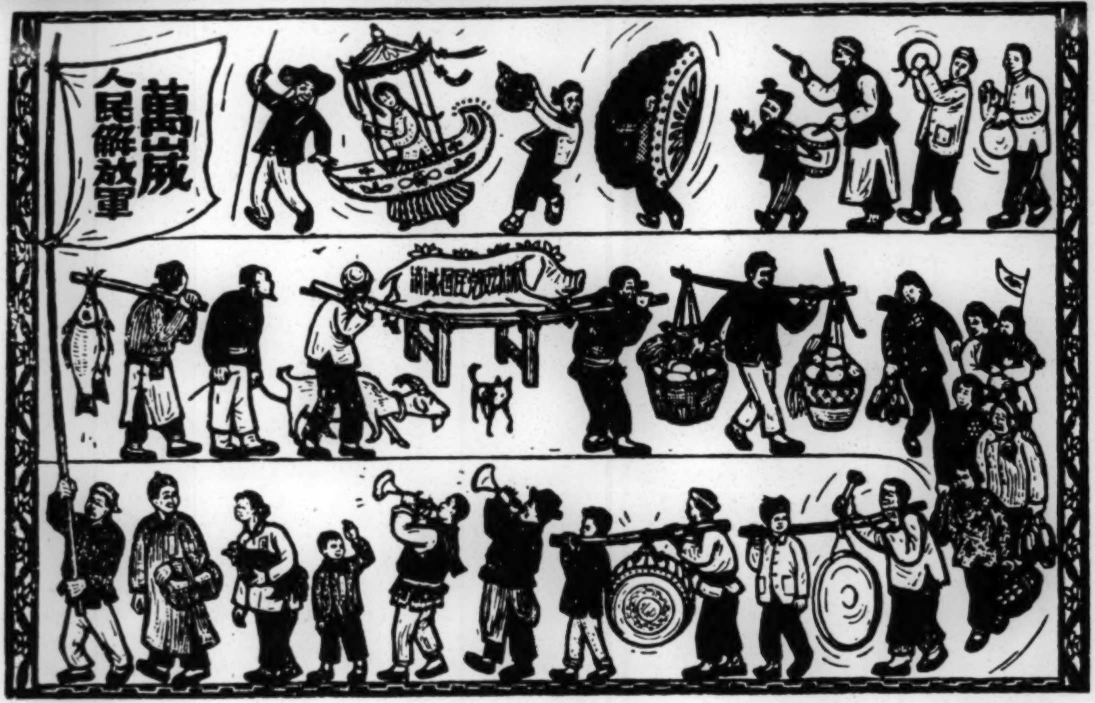
by ALUN FALCONER

Mr. Falconer, a young New Zealander, watched the death of the old China and the birth of the new China. His book, which describes the new China, placing it in its proper perspective both in Chinese history and in relation to the current world situation, is recommended reading.

Readers in China may order copies of "New China: Friend or Foe?" from the **China Monthly Review,** 160 Yenan Road East, Shanghai. Price ¥20,000 per copy.

Upper: Scene from the movie "White-Haired Girl" which was based on the beloved liberation folk opera.

Lower: Shanghai's first new movie house since liberation is in one of the city's workers' districts.



by Wu Shih

Gifts for the Army